Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.
GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.
TERMS: $2 50 in advance.
VOL. 4---NO. 18.
WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1848.
WHOLE NO. 174.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning, by
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.

No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to PRICE & FULTON.

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 2 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on
liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mrs. C. M. Price,
Fashionable Dress Maker,
3d Street, first door North of the Odd Fellows's School,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[44 12m

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

F. K. DICKINSON, ESQ.,	MESSRS. HALL & ARMSTRONG,
H. R. SAVAGE, ESQ.,	JOHN A. TAYLOR, ESQ.,
G. W. DAVIS, ESQ.,	JOHN WALKER, ESQ.

October 15th, 1847.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

L. MALLETT,
Agent for the sale of
Timber, Lumber, &c. &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 5, 1847—[8-y

Thos. Allibone & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

Advances made on consignments.

Refer to Messrs. DeROSSET, BROWN & Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

New Firm.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general DRY GOODS AND FAMILY GROCERY business, under the firm of PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
H. R. PERRIN,
A. A. HARTSFIELD.
Wilmington, N. C.
October 15, 1847 } 5

ODD FELLOWS SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 15th inst.; conducted as during the last year. The rates of Tuition being as follows—for

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Elocution, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Algebra, Popular Astronomy, Drawing and Vocal Music, $4 00

For all of which studies, books are furnished by the School free of charge.

For the Languages, Geometry and Surveying, $7 00

TEACHERS.

Male Department,	Mr. MAGINNEY,
Female do.,	Miss RICHARDSON,
Teacher of Languages,	Mr. LINDSAY.

In connection with the Languages, Students will likewise continue their English studies.

Tickets may be obtained at the office of Col. McRae.

Oct. 8, 1847. 4-tf

$20 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Sampson county, in December last, his negro man

CAROLINER.

Said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complected. He is probably lurking about the lines of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, in the neighborhood of Mr. Bryant Newkirk's, where he had a wife at the time the subscriber bought him.

The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in Sampson county; and an additional reward of Forty Dollars will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

CHAS. H. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., April 23, '47.—[32tf

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER!

WHY will you neglect those premonitory symptoms which are giving you warning that *something must be done* to save you from the grave of the consumptive? Why encourage that hacking cough—the pain in the side—night sweats—raising of blood or difficulty of breathing! Why cherish and foster the *disease* that is preying upon your vitals, taking away your strength with each passing day, and hastening you to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns?"

Silence that dreadful cough—Let not its harrowing tones fall upon the ears of your friends, relieve it at once, and let the bloom of health once more adorn your now sallow and ghastly cheek—others have been in a situation equally as hopeless as yours, and been restored by the great and wonderful remedy

SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM.

Mr. F. H. HETZGER, corner of 1st Avenue and 11th street, and formerly a merchant in Albany, was reduced to the brink of the grave from consumption. The best Physicians could do him no good, his *Ulcerated Lungs and Liver* they could not cure, and gave him up; he lost his appetite, strength and flesh, and raised great quantities of blood and bloody matter; when the tupercles burst he raised nearly a pint at a time.

SHERMAN'S BALSAM SAVED HIS LIFE!

he is now able to travel and attend to his business.

Witness the cases of Rev. Henry Jones, 108 Eight Avenue, who was cured of a cough of 50 years standing; Mrs. Attree, No. 22 Cornelia-street, who had been given up by Drs. Mott, Rose and McClellan. The grandchild of Christian Klenhs, 155 Ludlow-street, who was also given up to die. Mrs. Milne, formerly of Brooklyn, whom the first Physicians said could not be cured; and a host of others who have been afflicted with Asthma, Consumption, Liver Complaint, and all the various forms of disease in the vital organs.

Do any doubt the efficacy of this medicine? Let them go and converse whith those who have been cured by it. Pamphlets containing the names and residences of a small portion of them may be obtained, gratis. In purchasing, be sure you get the genuine, ask for "SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM," and see that the written signature of A. Sherman, M. D. is on the rapper of each bottle.

25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sherman's Lozenges and plasters sold as above.

Dr Sherman's Office is at 106 Nassau-street, New York.

The above medicine is for sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS, Druggists, Wilmington, N. C.

Dec. 24, 1847.—15-6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, at Dec. Term 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of New Hanover County, having qualified as administrator with the will annexed, of Thos. Devane, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to those having demands against the same, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

OWEN FENNELL, Adm'r,
With the will annexed.
Dec. 24, 1847—15-6m

NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption. Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *sympton of consumption*, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam. Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.

For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only a SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is small, and one bottle often cures the worst cases:

Great Cure for Consumption. For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for any thing to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough, pain in the side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to health. ALEX. SMITH, Sexton of Rev. Mr. Matthew's church, Chrystie-st.

Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured! For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all similarly afflicted and I beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live a week—yet I was cured in six weeks by this vegetable medicine. H. A. MARKS, 106 King-st.

Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured! Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefitting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt—for I could not eat, and was daily declining, until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they love life and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy. ROBERT D. HONG, jr., corner Oak & Pearl sts.

☞Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D, on the engraved label, and sold by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, also WM. SHAW, Druggists, Wilmington, N C.

Orders addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention.

D31-47 16-yc960mre4m

JUST RECEIVED,—Fresh supplies of Pearl Barley, Sulp. Cupii, Rad Scilene, Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Pearl Sago, &c., &c. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.—

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT.
December Term, 1847.

ORDERED, that hereafter the State Docket be taken up on Monday morning, and when this Docket is disposed of, the Appeal Docket be taken up, and as soon as the Appeal Docket is finished, the Exparte cases, and such as are not litigated on the Trial Docket, be first disposed of, and the Trial Docket then be peremptorily taken up.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
December 24, 1847—[15-6t

Chronicle and Commercial copy once a week for 6 weeks.

"Transferred by wondrous magic art,
Behold how perfect every part."

N. S. BENNETT,

FROM Boston, would most respectfully inform the inhabitants of Wilmington and vicinity, that he has fitted up rooms in the rear of Dr. Ware's Office, Front street, for the purpose of taking DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES, and would invite all who wish really bold and perfect miniatures of themselves or friends, to give him a call. By a new and expeditious process, peculiar to himself, he is enabled to take the likeness of infants, of almost any age; and parents may now procure pictures of their little ones which will be protractions of life itself.

Hours for operating, from 10 a. m., till 4 p. m.
December 24, 1847—[15-1m

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE LOT and PREMISES on the North side of Market street, West of and adjoining the store of Mr. James Anderson, and lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Shuter as a Dry Goods and Grocery Store, will be sold at Public Auction, at Exchange Corner, on Friday, the 21st of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M.

This property is situated in the most eligible portion of the town of Wilmington, for carrying on a general retail and wholesale business—will always command as high rent as any store in the place, and to those who wish to make a safe, permanent and profitable investment, presents advantages rarely offered.

The terms of sale will be accommodating, and can be ascertained on application to either of the undersigned.

JOHN DAWSON,
OWEN FENNELL.
Wilmington, Dec'r 31, 1847—[16-tds

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THE FOURTH INSTALMENT of twenty-five dollars per share, on subscriptions to the capital stock of this Bank, is required to be paid in, on or before Thursday, the 3d day of February next. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. SAVAGE, Cash'r.
Dec. 31, 1847. 16-t3f

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that they have opened an English, Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, in the town of Goldsborough.

The Senior instructor, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, is a practical and experienced Teacher, having for the last ten years stood at the head of his profession in Europe, as the many flattering testimonials in his possession will show. William Robinson flatters himself that he is already favorably known in this region, as a teacher who has always been faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in imparting instruction, and would, therefore throw himself upon his old patrons of Wayne, Lenoir, and Edgecombe—in which counties he has spent the last nine years—for a share of that patronage which they always so cheerfully bestowed upon him.

Mr. John Robinson will superintend the English, Mercantile, and Mathematical department, and give instruction in the Italian and French languages—also in instrumental music, if required. Vocal music will constitute a part of the daily exercises of the pupils.

Mr. William Robinson will superintend the Classical department.

They have built and fitted up a new School Room, and hope that their effort to establish a School of high literary merit in this rising and flourishing town, will not be in vain. They commence it on individual enterprise, and under the most discouraging circumstances, and rely upon the merits of the Institution alone for support.

The School is now in operation, and those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, are requested to make no delay in entering, that the classes may be properly and advantageously organized.

For further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers.

JOHN ROBINSON,
WILLIAM ROBINSON.
Goldsborough, Dec. 14th, 1847. 16-tf

TOWNSEND'S, Sands, and Webster's Sarsaparilla; Sands Iodide of Sarsaparilla; Leidy's Blood Pills; Perry's Dead Shot; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Phœnix Bitters; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Sherman's Olasaoniac Balsam, &c. &c. For sale by

Jan'y 7] LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.—The subscriber is now opening his Spring stock of the above celebrated seeds. A full supply kept thro'-out the season. Also for sale, Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac, for 1848, containing much valuabe information for Gardeners and Farmers, price 12½ cents. Prompt attention given to all orders from the country. Catalogues can be had gratis, of

WM. SHAW.
Jan 7, 1848

WHITE LEAD.—100 kegs, very superior article, just received. Having purchased a Mill for grinding Paints, I am now prepared to grind them, of any color, or in any quantity, to suit customers.

A fresh supply of Oils, Varnishes and Brushes.

Jan 7 WM. SHAW.

CIDER—NEWARK SWEET CIDER—Daily expected to arrive 24 bbls, warranted to be of delicious flavor. Those desirous of purchasing will make early application to

Jan7 WM A GWYER.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, on the 31st of December, 1847.

Those whose names appear on this list, are requested to ask for advertised Letters, and to mention the date of the List.

[17-3t] W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.

A.
Allen, Thos M
Allen, James
Artis, Emily 4
Anderson, Rev R L
Allen, Thomas
Ashe, Phillis
Adkins; Edward 2
Aldrich, A
Ameri, David
Adams, Isaac

B.
Burdock, R W
Blunt, capt Samuel
Bloomingdale, Isaac
Bradford, Chas
Brothers, J R
Bell, John
Baber
Ba clay, Wm D
Bryant, W I
Bowden, Robert
Ball, A
Bloodworth, R
Bennett, Silas
Bowles, B H
Barray, S
Blackwell, Arthur
Brown, miss Mary
Boan, Bennett
Barton, mrs Ellen M, or H D Gilbert.

C.
Cowan, miss Mary Jane
Capps, A
Cowan, H M
Cox, J
Conner, C J
Croom, George W
Childs, Mrs Jane Elizabeth
Crabtree, Joseph 2
Corbett, James
C P of Campbell Encampment, I O O F
Clapp, J
Cook, W W
Cremly, James
Cobb, Samuel G
Cobb, Greenville S
Chester, Enoch C
Craige, W A
Cook, Antonio
Cains, miss Elizabeth 2
Cole, H
Cunningham, capt Thos
Coffill, John E
Chambers, H T
Carport, John

D.
Detahunt, miss C
Days, W
Davis, J H
Dudley, C H
Durant, Thos A
Daviss, Moses
Deve, Evan
Drew, Charles

E.
Ennis, C
Eur pon, D W
Eagles, Richard W
Evans, Thos J

F.
Farham, C E
Faison, E D
Foye, Lewis
Fisher, Richard
Fruman, capt W
Foote, miss Sarah J

G.
Gaddy, miss Mary
Gwyer, W A
Groves, J H
Gin, S K
Gray, capt W P
Griffin, John R
Goold, John
Garrison, Lucy A

H.
Harriss, Roland
Hill, Eliza M 2
Hand, miss M
Harwell, E J
Howell, H 2
Hosler, James
Hill, miss Ann M
Holmes, miss Eliza 2
Hughes, John A 2
Hawes, E C
Heyer, W F 2
Hood, Britton
Hunt, W B
Hand, miss Isabella
Hilton, James
Hatch, J B
Harriss, Green
Hendricks
Hinckley
Halsey, R
Hansley, Evans
Hubbard, John
Hill, capt Waldo
Hovey, H W

J.
Jackson, J H 3
Jenkins, P
Jennett, J N
Jones, Antonio B
Jesper, Julia
Jones, miss A N

K.
Keith; W P
Kellai; Monsieur
Kinney; capt A

L.
Loring; L A
Langdell; Jehui
Layvas; mr
Lawton; George B
Levinston; D
Larkins; Evan
Lydians; N

M.
Mooring; E W
Martin; John B
Mitchell; miss Jane
Morton, Sylvester
Murray; J W
Mercer; Edward
Mariens; A
Mercer; John 2
Murray; Israel
Mildrum; capt H
Merchant; Ivary 3
Mann; John B
Marines; Louisa E

Mc.
McGrune; Silas
McCoy; J W
McLendon; John R
McLeod; Rev C
McComit; W J

N. & O.
Nixon; B F
Norriss; Jane 2
Nunly; Thos
Noyles; E D
Nundle & McDaniels.
Omera; John
Ormsby; Joseph M
Old North State Tent.

P.
Pittman; E 2
Pressey; McKnee
Patterson; capt John
Paine; miss Mary J
Patterson; capt Wm
Perry; James
Pridgen; Wm
Preston; H W
Parker; miss Eliza
Page; capt S

R.
Rowe; C
Robbins; R
Reed & Co.
Reinells; E
Reynolds; S M
Reed; James
Robertson, Martha
Radcliff; E
Rice; Edward L
Register; Aaron
Rock Spring Tent, No 180
Rogers; John W

S.
Smith; S K 3
Sawyer; N P
Strant; Wm
Smith; Josiah
Smith; Elsa
Stewart; Thos J
Smith; Hugh
Skipper; A
Smith; Wm
Smith; James
Sandford; James H
Skinner; O C
Skipper; Susan M
Stratton; Eliza 2
Shaw; Samuel
Smith; G W
Smith; W
Small; J
Sheppard; John
Sandford; capt

T.
Thompson; Freeman
Trask; Freeman
Tipley; Thos
Thomas; S J
Thatcher; miss A A
Tarbax; capt E H
Taylor; Moses L
Terry; J E
Tent, 180;
Trenchard; Henry H

W.
Whitman; Alonzo
Wharf; A
Williams; G W
Worden; Wm R 2
Williams; M
Watts; John
Winters; C 2
Walker; Rev H H C
Word; E
Wheellis; H
Williams; capt C
Wright; S
Williams; J S
Willson, capt H S
Williams; C S
Williams; Paul H

Y.
Young; Enoch

The Following Property
Will be sold at private sale, viz:

A HOUSE and LOT situated immediately North of the Rail Road, on Brunswick street, and is thus described in the Deed:—"Beginning on Brunswick Street, 170 feet from the N. E. corner of 2d street, thence running along Brunswick street, 40 feet East, thence 155 feet South to a 20 feet Public Alley, thence the Alley 40 feet West, thence North 155 feet to the beginning.

ALSO—One House and Lot, situated on the North side of Hanover street, commencing 120 feet from the S. E. corner of 3d and Hanover street, thence running along Hanover street 40 feet West, thence 155 feet North to a 20 feet Public Alley, thence along said Alley 40 feet East, thence 155 feet South to the beginning.

ALSO—One Lot with two Houses upon it, beginning on Hanover street, 160 feet from the S. E. corner of 3d and Hanover streets, thence along Howard street 40 feet, thence North 155 feet, to a 20 foot Alley, thence along said Alley 40 feet East, thence South 155 feet to the beginning.

ALSO—A House and Lot on South side of Hanover street, commencing 60 feet from the N. E. corner of Hanover and 3d streets, thence along Hanover street 40 feet, thence South 198 feet to he Rail Road, thence along the said Rail Road west 40 feet, thence North 198 feet to the beginning.

ALSO—One Lot commencing on the N. W. corner of 2d and Hanover streets, thence along Hanover street 158 feet East, thence 264 feet South to the Rail Road, thence 158 feet West, thence along 2d street at right angles 264 feet to the beginning.

ALSO—One Lot on 3d street 66 feet by 165 feet, beginning in the Eastern line of 3d street, in the said town, was the same continued northwardly at a point 858 feet from the Northern boundary of said town, thence Eastwardly at right angles with said line of said street, 165 feet thence Northwardly in a line paralell with the line of 3d street aforesaid 66 feet, thence Westwardly in a line at right angles with said street 165 feet to said line of said street continued as aforesaid, thence Southwardly with said line 66 feet to the beginning.

Title indisputable, having come from the late Marsden Campbell, and terms easy—say twenty-five per cent cash—the balance of the purchase money to be divided in three equal payments, running 3, 6 and 9 months, with interest from date, with good and sufficient security, or mortgage on the property. The purchaser paying for all papers, deeds, &c.

For further particulars, apply to
T. SCHRADER, or
JOHN A. TAYLOR.
January 7, 1848—[17-3t

THE subscriber will sell, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in February, two likely Negro boys, belonging to the estate of Wm. B. Robeson, dec'd, on a credit of six months, purchaser giving note with approved security.

T. F. ROBESON, Adm'r.
January 7, 1848—[17-tds

From the Greenville Mountaineer.

TRIBUTE TO COL. BUTLER AND REGIMENT.

I saw a band of heroes brave,
(*Palmetto* was its sacred name,)
Go forth to seek the *conquered's* grave,
Or reap the *conqueror's* deathless fame.
I saw with tender feeling swell
Each bosom as it breathed "Farewell
My native land!" and a tear-drop fell
From every eye;
But when they turned their feet from home,
Then shriek'd the fife and pealed the drum,
And rang the deaf'ning shout, "O come
Death or victory!"

Like Cortez's followers, they were few—
Like Cortez, they were stern and bold,
But unlike them, were generous too,
Nor driven on by thirst of gold,
Unlike that band, they did not go
To roast or burn a faultless foe;
Hearts that could "feel another's woe,"
Were theirs indeed!
While at their head the great, the good,
The brave, the gallant BUTLER stood,
Ready to yield his heart's pure blood,
Should there be need.

Their Flag on high is wide unfurl'd,
And "*forward!*" is the signal given;
With shivering clash their arms are hurl'd,
And death before their ranks is driven.
Amid the thundering cannon's roar,
'Mid curling smoke and streaming gore,
Where death-shots on them thickest pour,
I hear a voice:
"On to the charge!" he boldly cries,
"On, where immortal glory lies!
Even now bright VICTORY greets our eyes—
Onward, brave boys!"

'Tis Butler, at whose moving words
The stoutest heart fresh courage takes;
The roll of guns or clash of swords,
His fearless soul more fearless makes.
While on they rush, that Spartan band,
Fall thick and fast on every hand,
Yet firmly, nobly do they stand,
Though few remain.
The Stars and Stripes at length prevail,
Their folds triumphant kiss the gale,
But victory shouts the horrid tale,
Brave Butler 's slain!

He died, indeed, the *hero's* death—
He fell, twice wounded, on the field,
Exclaiming with his latest breath,
"O never, never basely yield."
Sleep on, Carolina's boasted son!
On earth thy glorious course is run—
Thy noble work was nobly done,
And thine is fame;
Tho' thou art dead thy deeds shall live,
Our highest tribute to receive,
And millions yet unborn shall give,
Praise to thy name! A. L.

Enoree, December, 1847.

"COURTING" VERSUS "ATTENTION."

This subject, which is always important, is daily becoming peculiarly so, and we design to call the attention of the young people to it occasionally, in the hope of arresting the progress of an alarming and destructive evil.

Young ladies are bound to fall in love as soon as possible; and be bound for a partner for life, as soon as the necessary preliminaries can be made—such as getting a lover, fascinating him thoroughly, being courted, having the question popped, getting the wedding garments in array, and inviting friends to see them prettily married. The young man is bound to be gallant and polite, and to admire, without stint, all the pretty girls known and unknown—to doff the beaver, offer the arm, invite to the ride, the theatre, and the pleasant saunter—in short, to do all the sundries needed to show his devotion and gallantry towards the sex, until some enchantress throws her spells around him, and he sinks subdued, into a common place, indifferent, careless Benedict.

Now, out of these things grow difficulties. A young man admires a pretty girl, and must manifest it; he can't help doing so for the life of him. The young lady has a tender heart, reaching out like vine tendrils for something to cling to; she sees admiration, is flattered, begins soon to love, expects some tender avowal, and gets so far as to decide she will choose a white satin under a thin gauze, &c., at the very moment the gallant she loves is popping the question to another damsel ten miles off. Now the difficulty lies in not precisely understanding the difference between polite attention and the manifestations of sighing love. Admiring a beautiful girl, and wishing to make a wife of her, are not the same thing, and therefore it is necessary that a damsel should be on the alert to discover to which class the attentions paid by handsome and fashionable gentlemen belong. It is hard to draw the exact line of separation between polite attention and downright courting, but our great age and extensive experience has enabled us to observe enough to aid the young and artless maiden in deciding upon the matter.

First, then—if a young fellow greets you in a loud, free, and hearty tone—if he knows precisely where to put his hat or hands—if he stares you straight in the eye, with his own wide open—if he turns his back to you to speak to another—if he tells you who made his coat—if he squeezes your hand—if he eats heartily in your presence—if he fails to talk kindly to your mother—if he sneezes when you are singing, criticises your curls, or fails to be very foolish in fifty ways every hour, then don't fall in love with him for the world, he only admires you, let him do or say what else he may. But if he be merry with every one else, but quiet with you—if he be anxious to see that your tea is sufficiently sweetened and your dear person well wrapped up when you go out into the cold—if he talks very low and never looks you steadfastly in the eye—if his cheeks are red—or if he be pale and his nose blush, it is enough if he romps with your sister, sighs like a pair of old bellows, looks solemn when you are addressed by another gentleman, and in fact is the most still, awkward, stupid, yet anxious of all your male friends, you may go ahead and invoke the shafts of Cupid with perfect safety, and make the poor fellow too happy for his skin to hold him.

There are also a thousand other minor particulars which a lady's wit needs no prompting upon, but the foregoing are sure and safe tests. There is so much trouble made in the world for want of understanding this, that we kindly volunteered our advice in the matter, all which we respectfully submit, with the admonition to ladies to keep their hearts in a case of good leather, or other tough substance, until the "right one" is found, beyond doubt—after which they can go on and love—court, be married and happy, without the least trouble.—*Exchange paper.*

Frailties.—All men have their frailties.—"As I grew older," said Goethe, "I became lenient to the sins of frail humanity. The man who loudly denounces, I always suspect. He knows too much of crime, who denounces a fellow creature unheard—a knowledge of which can only be obtained by criminality—The hypocrite always strives to divert attention from his own wickedness, by denouncing unsparingly that of others. He thinks he shall seem good in exact ratio as he makes others seem bad."

Humors of the English Alphabet—The following, which we cut from an English Journal, will give the reader a good idea of the difficulties and irregularities of our native tongue:

E is one of the privileged types: if you place it behind a *stag*, you convert it into a *stage*, by a similar process *ton* becomes a *tone*, and a *star* is made a *stare*, and a *rag* is put into a *rage*. *W* is a [illegible] too, and retains some singular [illegible] if he meets an *omen*, he converts it into *women*, he makes *so* into a *sow*, and a *hat* into *what!* Some letters have personal animosities, and scorn to mix in certain societies: even the humble word *lumber* has a type of this kind in it—add a *p* to it, and the *b* will turn up its nose and begone. Then there are others which have a sort of alchemist faculty—they elevate and translate whatever they touch. *N* is one of these: throw it at your *ma*, and she is instantly a *man*; and by adding it to your *crows*, you may have as many *crowns*. What a clever type is *Y!* it makes *to* into a *toy*, *man* into *many*, and shows that the household plague, *Mar*, is nothing else than the servant *Mary*. *C* is the veritable harlequin of the alphabet. It usurps the position of *k* in *October*, of *s* in *December*, *tsh* in *March*—in fact, it will assume anything: it turns *lose* into *close*, and transforms a *lover* into *clover*. Then *S*—the wicked rogue! converts a laborer's *hoe* into a *shoe*, turns *how* into *show*, and changes *having* an audience into *shaving* an audience. These examples, which might be indefinitely multiplied, are most instructive. It will be noticed that the impinging of one of these letters upon the words already complete, does not only add a new element to the pronunciation, but actually alters the sound of the other letters! Not only have our single types no moral sound invariably attached to them; combinations of two, three or more letters are equally eccentric—as for instance, ear, *earth*, pear, *heart;* now, know, *knowledge;* ague, *plague*; woman, women; mould, would; love move, drove; and so forth. Our alphabet is altogether defective. We have *five* vowel signs in it,—in the language we have *thirteen* vowels requiring typical exponents, and even these are made bad use of. If a language were especially created to daunt the student by its difficulty, and to prevent ordinary men from using it on account of its complexity, it could scarcely be contrived to answer these ends with more fatal effect than English does.

A Hit at "The Upper Ten Thousand."—The following comical idea appears to have suggested itself to Major Noah, while he was comfortably seated in the new Astor Place opera-house the other evening:

In the midst of all the blaze of jewelry, the rustling of silks, the taste of dress generally among what is called our fashionables at the opera, while heaving their *lorgnettes* at the singers and shouting *brava* and *bravo*, we have imagined what would be their consternation if all the traps on the stage were to open at once, and their dead ancestors solemnly rise before them—the shoemaker, with his apron, hammer, and lap-stone—the tailor, with his shears and measure—the carpenter, with his adze—the baker, with his meal—the butcher with his rump stake—and the huckster, with her basket of greens, carrots, and potatoes! What shaking and trembling there would be among the silks, laces and feathers—the tight cravats, white waistcoats, opera hats, and yellow kids.

And when the spectres would glare at them, mournfully shaking their heads at the folly of their position, and pointing in derison with their skinny fingers to the golden fretwork, painted dome, and richly colored panels, dedicated to an amusement, and in a language, neither of which they understood, how cadaverous and crest-fallen would all taste and fashion appear! And with a different, a less exclusive habit, how amiable it would be.

A Doctor Outwitted—Dr. H. J. was one of the most able, talented and eccentric surgeons of the last century. His practice embraced a large circle, and his fame extended to every part of the State. The Doctor was one morning sitting in his office, poring over some medical work, fresh from the mother country, via Boston, when a loud rap at the door aroused him. "Come in," said the Doctor, and an old lady hobbled into the apartment, who seemed the very embodiment of dirt and negligence.

"Doctor, I've got a desperate sore foot; can you help it?"

"I will try; let me see it."

The old crome proceeded to divest her 'understanding' of the apology of a hose with which it was covered, and displayed to the astonished Doctor a foot—and such a foot!

"My God!" exclaimed the Doctor, throwing up both hands in amazement, "what a dirty foot!

"La! Doctor, ye needn't be in such a wonderment about it; there's dirtier feet than that in the world. I'll warrant, aye, and a dirtier foot than that in your own house, as proud as the young ladies, your daughters are, for all that;" and the old hag cackled forth her pleasure at the Doctor's astonishment.

"Woman! if you will find a dirtier foot than that in my house, I will give you a guinea and cure your foot for nothing."

"'Pon honor?" said the beldam.

"'Pon honor," cried the Doctor.

The old woman stripped off the other stocking, and displayed a foot that beggared all description, grinned at the face of the astonished Doctor, exclaiming, "Gi'e me the guinea!—Gi'e me the guinea! I know'd it; I washed t'other 'afore I came here!"

The Salt Water Worm.—The following is an account of a very curious insect:

We have seen, in the quartermaster's department, to-day, a specimen of the voracity of the salt-water worm. It is a piece of wood eaten so as to resemble a honey comb—or rather, it looked like a piece of a hornet's nest. It was sent to Washington from the Brazos; and so piercing is the hardmouth of this little insect, and so active when it penetrates the fibre, that the wood was reduced to its present appearance in the course of 30 days. It was not the part of a vessel, but a piece of the ways laid to bring articles to the shore. It is scarcely possible for a vessel to lie in those waters, if it be unshethed with copper, without serious damage. One or two steamboats, which were without copper buttoms have sunk in those waters—all the others have been sheathed. The insect is said to be at first laid upon the timber in the form of a nit; and when it is hatched, it pierces the wood, making a very small hole; but as the worm increases in size, in passing through it, it eats a larger aperture into it. When it has gone through a piece of timber, instead of penetrating the opposite surface, it turns and eats its way back.

An Experiment with a Cotton Factory—A cotton factory, built at Utica, in this State, commenced the manufacture of goods in the latter part of March, and was put in full operation in April. The year is not therefore complete until next March, but the directors of the company have already declared a dividend of ten per cent. The manufacture of cotton goods can need no higher protection after such an experiment.—*N Y Eve. Post.*

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Instances of devotion.—The Philadelphia American says that two cases are recorded recently, which deserves more than passing notice.

At the battle of Huamantla, Surgeon [illegible] was by the side of Captain Walker in the Plaza, when the charge was made, and was saved by the devoted act of Capt. Walker's slave David, who caught at the lance aimed at him, and received it himself. He died in a few minutes [illegible] favorite [illegible] not [illegible].

The other instance [illegible] letter written by Lieut. [illegible] published in the Harrisburg Argus. [illegible] membered that when the transport Empire struck near Fowl Key, but one man was lost, who Lt. E. says was steering the ship when she struck, and attempted to save her by putting the helm hard down; but when near hard down the rudder struck the rocks, which carried him over and under the wheel several times, the handles of the wheel tearing his thigh every revolution, the flesh was literally torn off from the knee to the hip. Lieut. E. asked him why he did not let go. He said "four hundred lives are worth more than one."

The brave sailor's name should be known and remembered—he is beyond the reach of this world's recompence, for he did not survive his injuries.

To ascertain the age of Poultry.—Col. Jacques, well know as having much experience, and being a strict observer in regard to all kinds of animals, says that the age of poultry may be ascertained by the form of the *rump piece*, or that part which contains the oil glands. When the fowl is less than a year old, this part is quite small where it joins the rump, but after it is over a year, it begins to fill up at the junction, and so continues as the fowl grows older, till it becomes quite broad and fat and fleshy, where the *rump* piece joins the body, whereas in young fowls it is small, as though a thread had been tied round.

Legislative Applications.—In a list for other purposes, the Newark Advertiser gives notice of applications to the Legislature of New Jersey for "a law to compel fish in Rathway river to *bite*, when unexceptionable bait is thrown to them. Also, for an act incorporating an Egg Factory, with a clause allowing the Directors to require the hens to lay two eggs a day, (Sundays excepted) provided they can make a bargain to that effect with the hens." Nothing is said in reference to an "individual liability clause," binding the fish and hens.

The American Standard.—In the London Chronicle, of July, 1776, the then American Standard was thus described:

"The colors of the American fleet have a snake with thirteen rattles, the fourteenth budding, described in the attitude of going to strike, with this motto, 'Don't tread on me.' It is a rule in heraldry, that the worthy properties of the animal in the crest borne shall be considered, and the base ones cannot be intended. The ancients account a snake or serpent an emblem of wisdom, and, in certain attitudes, of endless duration. The rattlesnake is properly a representative of America, as this animal is found in no other part of the world. The eye of this creature excels in brightness that of any other animal. She has no eyelids, and therefore an emblem of vigilance. She never begins an attack, nor ever surrenders; she is therefore an emblem of magnanimity and true courage. When injured or in danger of being injured, she never wounds till she has given notice to her enemies of their danger.

"No other of her kind shows so much generosity. When undisturbed and in peace, she does not appear to be furnished with weapons of any kind. They are latent in the roof of her mouth; and even when extended for her defence, appear to those unacquainted with her, to be weak and contemptible; yet her wounds, however small, are decisive and fatal. She is solitary and associates with her kind only when it is necessary for their preservation. Her poison is at once the necessary means of digesting her food, and certain destruction to her enemies. The power of fascination attributed to her by a generous construction, resembles America. Those who look steadily on her are delighted, and involuntarily advance towards her, and having once approached, never leave her. She is frequently found with thirteen rattles, and they increase yearly. She is beautiful in youth and in age. Her tongue is blue, and forked as the lightning."

A New Reading of an Old Word.—A gentleman, travelling 'Down East,' lately, in a one-horse wagon, chanced to stop at a small country tavern, which rejoiced in the possession of a very intelligent Irish ostler. Handing the reins to this worthy as he alighted, the traveller requested the man to take his horse in the stable and *bait* him.

'Sure an' I will, yer honner,' answered the Milesian briskly, and away he went.

In about half an hour, the gentleman having refreshed himself sufficiently, naturally concluding that his four-footed servant was in equally good ease, accordingly ordered his team to the door.

The horse was panting and trembling.

'What's the matter with my horse?' asked the traveller? 'what have you been doing to him?'

'Ounly what yer honner ordered me.'

'He don't look as if he'd anything to eat.'

'Is it *ait* yer honner said?'

'To be sure.'

'Sorra the word like it did yer honner say to me. More be token yer honner told me to *bate* the baste and not to *ait* him!'

'Why, you stupid rascal—what have you been doing?'

'Och! I just tied him up to the stable wid a halter, and thin I out with a hickory stick, and bate him till me arm was tired out.'

We need not record, says the 'Yankee Blade,' which tells the above, the comments of the traveller upon this procedure, but it is needless to add that they were *not* of the most complimentary character.

Telegraphic Wedding—A gentleman of Cincinnati and a lady of Philadelphia, were married, in the latter city, on Thursday night last, and the fact being communicated by telegraph, the wedding feast was held simultaneously in Cincinnati and Philadelphia. The "joy greeting" and the response were telegraphed, the Cincinnati Commercial says; and, therefore, though strange as it may seem, this wedding celebration had participants in person separated by nearly a thousand miles! What will science do next?

A New Invention for making Brick.—Jonathan W. Ward, of Cambridge, Mass, a practicable brick-maker, has invented a machine, for making bricks, which will work more wonders in cheapening the price of that essential item in buildings. The Boston Post says:

It is simple in construction, is not liable to get out of repair, costs but little, and has been pronounced by practical brick-makers to be the best machine for the purpose that has been invented. It will turn out twenty-five thousand bricks a day, and the inventor warrants it to answer fully the expectations of the most sanguine.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1848.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Rev. Henry Slicer.

Mr. Benton took his seat to-day for the first time this session.

A number of petitions were presented and referred.

A message from the House, announced the Speaker had signed the bill making appropriation for subsistence of the army in Mexico. It was signed by the Vice President.

Mr. Hunter submitted a resolution asking the President for the correspondence between Hon. H. A Wise and sundry foreign dignataries, relative to the slave trade.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, offered a joint resolution for the appointment of Commissioners to examine the claims of our citizens against Mexico, and to report upon the same.

The bill to supply the volunteers in Mexico with clothing, was passed.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up as the order of the day.

Mr. Cass made a speech in favor of its passage—in the course of which he disclaimed any purpose on his part, to bring political topics into the discussion.

After considerable discussion, on the part of several Senators, the bill was laid over till Wednesday, when the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—After the reception of resolutions, and the transaction of other business, Mr. Hudson, of Mass., asked leave to introduce a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of requesting the President of the United States to withdraw our troops now in Mexico to the east bank of the Rio Grande, and propose to the Mexican Government, forthwith, a treaty on the following terms, viz:—That we will relinquish all claims for indemnity for the expenses of the war; that the boundary between the two countries shall be established at or near the Desert between the Neuces and the Rio Grande; that Mexico shall be held to pay all just claims which existed against her at the commencement of the war; that a convention shall be entered into between the two nations to provide for the liquidation of said claim.

A motion was made by Mr. Thompson, of Miss., and subsequently by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, to lay the resolution on the table; but the motion did not previal—yeas 54, nays 125.

The resolution, after proceedings intermediate, was rejected—yeas 41, nays 137.

Mr. Dickey offered a preamble and resolutions, that a Committee of five members of the Senate and five members of the House be appointed whose duty it shall be to invite a conference with the President of the United States, to advise and consult with him as to the best mode of terminating the war; and that the Committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Jameson saying that he wished to debate the resolution, it lies over.

Mr. Hampton of Pa., offered a resolution, providing for the admission of any Mexican State or Territory into our Union, whenever a majority of such State or Territoy made an application with a republican form of Government as required by our Constitution. And this, too, lies over; a disposition being evinced to debate it.

Mr. Houston, of Del., brought forward his resolution to give the thanks of Congress to Gen. Taylor, and those under his command in the last battles on the Rio Grand, a gold medal to him, &c.

Mr. Henley moved to amend by saying that our army was engaged in upholding our just rights and national honor.

Mr. Ashmun, of Mass., moved to amend the amendment, by adding, "a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States.

This was agreed to—yeas 85, nays 81.

Much laughter was elicited.

The resolution was ordered to lie over.

A motion was made to adjourn. To this was objection.

Mr. Ashmun said: Oh yes, adjourn, we have done a good day's work.

And on the question being taken, at 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1848.

SENATE.—The ladies gallery, at an early hour, was so densely crowded, that it was found necessary to admit the audience on the circular seats of the floor; indeed, every inch of space, accessible to, dazzled the eye of the beholder, with the display of beauty, fashion, intelligence, &c.

A most admirable and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Henry Slicer, produced the first pause in the hum and whisper of the dense throng. The proceedings were real, and sundry petitions, &c., of no general interest, were presented and referred.

After some unimportant business, the special order of the day (being Mr. Calhoun's resolution,) was taken up.

Mr. Calhoun proceeded to speak in favor of them. He declared the war to have been commenced without just cause, and at the arbitrary will of the President: but he had given his aid in defending the country; and, having done so, he felt bound to present the resolutions under consideration, to define the true policy (as he conceived,) of the country.

He should speak freely of men and measures. In proposing (at last session) the line policy, he believed it the best means of saving blood and money. The President had thought otherwise, and the war had been prosecuted.—Our arms had been victorious: but what has been accomplished? We are now no nearer peace than when the campaign commenced.—Who is to blame? Not the men engaged in the battles. The fault lies in the origin of the war. With the loss of men and treasure, we have nothing achieved but military glory.

He declared the reports from the departments, in reference to the whole subject, as fallacious. The defence line would not have consumed so much blood and treasure, and have resulted in practical good.

There are many and powerful reasons, added to former objections, which urged him to oppose the war. Its expense not less than a hundred and sixty millions of dollars, if continued. Where are the resources of supply? Circumstances had rendered us temporarily prosperous—a reverse must come. A great commercial and financial crisis will probably occur. Men you may get, but money, in the future, would be had to procure—he had reason to believe, from good authority.

He descanted on the idea of an "honorable peace;" and believed that the more successful the war should be prosecuted, the greater certainty there was of accomplishing, what he most feared, the entire overthrow of Mexico's nationality, and the sovereignty of the country transferred to us. This he apprehended, if the President's recommendations should be carried out. The President speaks of keeping down factions, and these he (Mr. Calhoun) supposed were to be kept down by our military forces. Where then the preservation of its republican government, as spoken of by the President?

He passed in view the influences—religious, political, and military—exercised over the people of Mexico; and opposed, most emphatically, the effort to establish a uniform government for Mexico, by our government. If the Executive should fail in this, it is proposed to "hold on the occupation of territory," and "enforce terms," giving the President's language. Spend sixty millions of dollars, sacrifice thousands of men, and then fail to build up a government, the reason for seizing and holding territory will be increased. End the war, and we can more surely secure indemnity. Push on the war, and you not only defeat the idea of indemnity, and entail a national debt, to operate oppressively upon every citizen of this Union, for generations to come.

He did not doubt the sincerity of those who favored the war. Those engaged in it had won laurels, but he feared labor alone would be meted out to military fame—and greatly to the discredit of our political reputation.

The war is without precedent. We have conquered neighboring tribes of Indians, but never was it dreamed of to annex their territory by conquest; and yet it is proposed to subdue and incorporate these Mexicans—whose habits, language, and mixed race, are so dissimilar—into our government.

To incorporate Mexico would be inconsistent with the genius of our government, and dangerous to its free institutions. It would tend to absorb all State and Legislative power in the hands of the President. The English government is an exception to the concentration of power, in preserving territorial government, in the history of the past. But England has not escaped the responsibility of her two hundred million dependents—she is now paying, almost beyond her means, the responsibility of territorial possessions. Shall we annex Mexico—establish a government—and pay expenses? No need of armies now to preserve our government—annex Mexico, and an immense standing army would be necessary to preserve its rule and government.

He had conversed with officers of the army who knew the populace of Mexico, and felt satisfied they were not a proper race to incorporate among us. There exists an error in believing the blessings of free government are to spread from us over the nations of the world. There are few nations capable of preserving a free government. The idea is dangerous to our free institutions. The great anxiety is military fame, and we are forgetting the true course to preserve it. Crusade seems to be the leading influence. The day of retribution will surely come.

With these impressions, he could not support the recommendations of the President.—The remedy was not for him to suggest, having opposed the war from the first. But he would say, the only chance for peace, is, to take the defensive line. When the Senate passed upon the "declaration of war," he should have preferred, if opportunity had been offered, to have defined the proper policy to have been given in the direction of Gen. Taylor's army, (as simply defensive.)

We should now call back our army, and leave the indemnity to negotiation. We are as tied to a dead corpse, and he desired to get rid of it by the best possible means. Even "masterly inactivity" would be better than pushing on the war. Advanced in life, he stood now, as he had ever done—in opposition to getting into wars. He had opposed the fearful threatening, during the days of Jackson, with France. He appealed to the democratic party in the Senate, least they involve the government in a debt—against which, it, as a party, had protested. The same party favored free trade, a good currency, &c: but the result of this war, would defeat all these ends.

It is magnanimous to acknowledge an error, and if the administration were to act accordingly, it would redound to its glory.

To the other side of the house, he remarked, that though differing with his immediate political friends, he desired to be understood.—They (the Whig Senators) had aided in conquering territory, by voting means, and the responsibility was mutual. He argued in favor of getting rid of the difficulty in which we are entangled, without regard to party distinctions.

Mr. C. having concluded, the resolutions were laid aside.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The resolutions heretofore submitted by Mr. Vinton to refer the several parts of the President's message to committees, were taken up in the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—Mr. J. R. Ingersoll in the chair.

Mr. Brodhead submitted a substitute, and made a few remarks in its support.

Mr. Giddings addressed the empty benches on the merits of the Amistad case; and, at the conclusion of his speech, he remarked that the Africans would have been justifiable if they had risen on the Captain of that vessel and murdered him, in order to obtain their liberty.

Mr. Vinton briefly replied to Mr. Brodhead.

The committee rose without taking any question.

The Speaker resumed the chair, and a variety of petitions and memorials were presented, and appropriately referred.

A message was received from the President, informing the House that he had signed the bill making an appripriation of a million of dollars, to defray, in part, the deficiency in the Subsistance Department.

Mr. T. Smith, from the committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the ascertainment and satisfaction of claims on account of French spoilations prior to 1801; which was referred to the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Cocke, from the committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill making a further provision for the surviving widows and soldiers of the Revolution. It was passed.

The resolution of Mr. Goggin, heretofore offered, calling for all the communications and documents in relation to the return of Santa Anna to Mexico, was announced to be in order.

There were various motions to amend, to adjourn, appeal from the decision of the Chair, etc.

Finally the resolution was passed—yeas 145; nays 15.

And the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1848.

SENATE.—A large number of petitions, &c., were presented and referred.

A resolution offered by Mr. Clayton, inquiring when the Senate may expect to receive documents from the printer, and the cause of the delay, was adopted.

The order of the day—being the ten regiment bill—was taken up.

Mr. Crittenden moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof a proposition to raise thirty thousand volunteers, to serve for three years. His object was to substitute volunteers for regulars. There is no necessity for the ten regiments as contemplated by the original bill. The Secretary of War asks for these forces to make sxcursion over territory of Mexico, and conquer when deemed necessary. The forces were not needed, as Scott with about ten, and Taylor with less than five thousand of volunteers, had defeated Santa Anna, with more than double their numbers. Now, when not only the shield of Mexico had been broken, and her troops scattered and her government in anarchy why ask this large additional force. There are more troops on the Rio Grande now than when the victories were achieved in that quarter.

Gen. Scott has also been almost daily reinforced since his last battle—between 15 and 20,000 stronger along his line from Vera Cruz to the Capitol, than when he first landed at the former place. He has now upwards of 32,000 men. Deduct 5000 for sickness, &c., and he has left 25,000 to defend positions.—We have upwards of 40,000 men in the heart of Mexico. Recruiting is still going on; and the President has authority to enlist some 8000 to fill up regiments of the regular army—and 7000 volunteers. The Michigan regiment has not been raised; also Alabama and Louisiana. Add these to those already in service, you would have an army of 90 or 100,000 men—including those in California, &c.

The expense was a matter of consideration. Ten millions of dollars, annually, would be required to keep up this state of affairs.

He was disposed to allow the President power to call out, if needed, thirty thousand volunteers; but he was opposed to adding ten regiments to the permanent force of the army. This course would meet any emergency, and avoid the inevitable expense attending upon a different course. The past has given evidence of the efficiency of volunteering.

If this war has not been virtually ended, why do we find so many brave officers of the army quitting the scene of recent battles and returning home, reposing on their achieved laurels. There may be skirmishes with marauders, but no one anticipated another regular battle.

Mr. Cass explained the character of the forces designed to be raised under his bill.—There were but little upwards of six thousand bayonets at the command of Gen'l Wool, and the gentleman was mistaken in his estimates of Gen'l Scott's force. The gentleman erred, in the belief that the force which could conquer a country, could hold it. To hold possession of points gained, &c, would scatter and weaken the strength of our armies; the history of other countries showed the contrary of the gentleman's suggestion. The gentleman was also mistaken in his estimate of the expenses of keeping up our forces. He had no objection to inserting a clause, leaving it discretionary with the President to raise the ten regiments. It was essential to have a force to strike terror to the enemy, and keep down insurrections, &c.

Mr. Crittenden explained as to his estimates; and contended, as there was double the number of forces in Mexico now, to what there was when the present position of our arms was achieved, he could see no necessity for immediate increase—unless it was proposed to work a great moral effect upon the Mexican government and people. He could not understand the principle of intimidation as suggested. He argued in favor of volunteers, as the most speedy mode of raising those forces, if needed.

He had no disposition to speak of the merits of the war in any captious spirit of party. If strenuous for the conquest, he should hold the same opinions as expressed.

Mr. Cass had no idea of effecting any other influence on Mexico than what would be understood when he should say it were better to timidate the Mexican than to kill them. The Senator (Mr. Crittenden) had personal knowledge, with himself, of holding regulars in better discipline than volunteers—they would the better become inured to casualties incident to the camp.

Mr. Crittenden could not believe that large inactive forces were necessary to intimidation. The victories achieved by our arms were the most salutary lessons we could give.

Mr. Jefferson Davis said he had fraternal feelings for regulars and volunteers, and had seen service with both. If the country were invaded, he would turn to the militia for aid; but when we are to send men abroad, we should look to those who can best bear the fatigues of the camp. Regulars are cheaper, easier to keep in camp duties, police duties, the garrison, &c. So long as you keep the high bred gentleman on the march of triumph, you may find no difficulty; but when you turn him into garrison, to do its various duties, you find the difference between the two classes of soldiers.

He did not consider Mexico conquered. On the contrary, there was more hostile feeling there now than when the war began, and it only waited an opportunity to manifest itself. Increased forces were necessary to preserve us against domestic exactions upon our men, and to keep down murdering guerrillas. We must keep open communications in every direction; make the resources of the country contribute to support our army. We must hold their mines in subjugation. Thus increasing forces will not only prevent further war, but actually increase the means of sustaining our forces. Let us but once convince Mexico of the absurdity of again making battle, and we shall the sooner be prepared to withdraw our troops, and produce an honorable peace.

He was not afraid to trust the President with discretionary power; and believed the country would sustain him in calling them into action.

Mr. Calhoun objected to the bill:—in the first place, if the forces were needed, they could not be mustered into service in time for speedy action, and, secondly, because of his special objection to the war. He should prefer an increase of recruiting service, if soldiers were really needed. He was happy to hear the favorable intimation from the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr Davis) as to a defensive line at a proper time. Looking to the Secretaries report that about seventy thousand men would conquer, and hold Mexico, he feared, though the President had declared against it, that this effort to increase the army, contemplated the subjugation of Mexico, and the overthrow of its government.

The question was taken upon the amendment of Mr. Crittenden, and it was lost by a vote of 19 ayes 26 nay—(Mr. Calhoun declining to vote)

Mr. Johnson, of Md., offered an amendment, providing that if the President "deem the exigency of the war require such increased forces:" which was adopted—no objection being raised.

The bill was then laid aside informally; and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Maj. Gaines arrived last night, and was this morning sworn in as a member by the Speaker.

Mr. Venable moved to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday passed a resolution calling on the President of the U. S. for information in relation to the return of Santa Anna to Mexico.

Mr. Ashmun moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Venable called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and being taken, were—yeas 107, nays 87, so the motion of Mr. Venable was laid on the table.

A message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing a report from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of last February, transmitting correspondence between Gen. Taylor and the Department, in relation to hostilities. The report was ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on military affairs.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the resolution heretofore reported by the chairman of the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, providing for a return to the former mode of transporting the great Southern and Northern mail.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to amend, that the Richmond Company indemnify the Bay line for the discontinuance, in case a new contract be made.

Mr. Botts spoke in favor of a return to the former arrangement.

Mr. Lincoln replied, in support of the construction of the law by the Postmaster General.

Mr. Root urged the importance of carrying the mails with expedition

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1848.

SENATE.—Among the petitions presented, was one by Mr Allen, from citizens of Ohio, praying a speedy termination of the war; also one from citizens of Pennsylvania, by Mr. Corwin, of a similar character—which he moved be printed; but after some debate, that motion was lost, and it was referred to committee.

It was ordered that when the Senate adjourn, it stand adjourned over till Monday next.

Hon Dixon H. Lewis, Senator elect, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Johnson, of La., introduced a resolution for settling certain Mexican claims of 1839. Referred.

Report of Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, ordered to be printed.

A bill for the appointment of assistant Pursers in the Navy was taken up, and afterwards laid over.

Mr. Bradbury, from committee, reported the reasons, in obedience to order, of the Congressional printer, why the annual documents were not ready for delivery, viz: the greater bulk of the documents over any previous year.

A bill extending time for locating lands, under warrants for services during the revolution and last war, was discussed and laid over.

Mr. Badger introduced a bill providing for filling up the deficiencies in the volunteer regiments, by extending the bounty provision to them. Read, by special order, and passed.

The special order of the day—the ten regiment bill—was taken up.

Mr. Hale was opposed to the war in all its aspects; would not vote for sending more men—or for supplying money, farther than enough to bring our forces home. He could not understand the reasoning of the President in declaring all those opposed to his measures as traitors, and deemed his right to define a standard of patriotism. The war was unconstitutional; considering the war wrong, he could not reconcile the course of some gentlemen, who thought of throwing the responsibility on the President, by voting men and money. The President could not ask better friends. If the war is right, vote means to carry it on; but, if wrong, it should be stopped by every effort of the legislature.

He regarded it as an effort to extend slavery; and, as such, denounced the war. He went into a detailed review of the causes, as alleged by the President, which led to the war, declared the removal of our troops to the Rio Grande to have been the cause of the war.

Those who had early voted means to prosecute the war, cannot screen themselves under the plea of having done so under protest. It amounts to a full authority to the President to carry on the war to the extent he may please, and for whatever design he may think best.

Mr. H. was rather sarcastic, in alluding to the President's course, in reference to the Oregon question and the Mexican war.

He feared that too many prominent citizens favored the war, because of an impression that it is popular in opposition to their own convictions. It called to mind the remark of a man, who said, "I was caught by opposing the last war, but I go now for war, even to 'pestilence and famine.'"

He might stand in the Senate as an Ishmalite, "his hand against every man; every man's hand against him;" but he acted in accordance with his conscience.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Md, the bill was laid aside.

The Senate went into executive session, and after a brief session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—This morning the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of Union, (Mr. Smith, of Indiana, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution authorising the Postmaster General to restore the old arrangement for carrying the Southern mail.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, spoke in defence of the Postmaster General's construction of the law.

Mr. Murphy said, if he was satisfied the sum demanded by the Richmond Company was right, he would vote for it, and indemnify the Bay line for losses sustained in being superseded.

Mr. Meade said that the difficulty had grown out of the fact of the illegal connection, in the matter of contracts, between the Rail Road Company and the Steamboat Company. The Postmaster General ought not to have proposed to contract separately for the conveyance to Aquia Creek, and from Aquia Creek to Richmond.

Mr. Charles Brown regarded the conduct of the former Company that carried the mail, as part of a system to extort more than what was right.

The committee rose, and a resolution was adopted to close the debate at half-past two o'clock.

The House again went into committee, when Mr. Goggin proceeded to reply to the gentleman who preceded him.

Mr. Thompson sprung a question of order—the time fixed by the resolution to close the debate had arrived.

The Chairman decided that Mr. Goggin, under the rules, had a right to continue.

[There is a rule which provides that the member who introduces a measure has the privilege of opening and closing a debate.—Mr. Goggin reported the resolution in relation to the mails, to-day discussed, and he was making the closing speech when he was interrupted.]

The question of order was discussed in committee of the whole, and afterwards in the House. The difficulty seemed to be this:—The resolution said that the debate should close at half-past 2 o'clock; and by the rules—although this time had arrived—Mr. Goggin had a right to an hour, to close the debate.—The issue was: Resolution vs. Rule, or the two in conflict.

Being unable to settle the difficulty this afternoon, and to afford time to prepare a remedy against the evil in future, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1848.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The point of order raised yesterday was debated two hours, and then decided by sustaining the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Goggin resumed and concluded his remarks in favor of the resolution heretofore reported by him from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to restore the former arrangement for carrying the Southern mail.

Various amendments were offered—one of which was adopted, that in making such contract or engagement with the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road and Steamboat Company, it shall agree to pay to the Bay line a fair equivalent to the Bay Company, as an indemnity.

The committee arose, and the progress made was reported to the House; when, on motion of Mr. Stephens, an adjournment took place until Monday next.

How Pat taught his Brother Soldier Spanish.—"Now you see, my honey, this speaking Spanish is just the asiest thing intirely, especially if you have a good knowledge of your own mither's tongue. Ye see yer only to stick on to the tail of every word an O, to make the illigantest Spanish in the world.—Fait it bothered meself, until I got to know the like, and now I've no throuble at all. Now jist step in here wid me, and see how aisy it is.

Stepping into a hat shop, Pat gave the attendant the regular military salute—"My sarvice to yer honor"

"Biesso dios, senor," replied the shopman.

"Have you any hattos?" inquired Pat.

"Non enterdier, senor," was the answer.

"Devil a bit does the man understand his own tongue—I say, Habias Espagnoll!"

"Si senor."

"Will thin, have you any hattos?"

"Non entendier Inglis, senor."

Ah, you don't understand English, is it? O, the poor ignorant crathur, I must thry him again. I say, misther, habias Espagnoll?"

"Si senor."

"Si and be d——d till ye. Have you any of these hattos?" and taken off his weather-beaten palm-leaf, shook it in the face of the Mexican.

"Ah, si, senor—sombrero!"

"I ax your pardon—sombrero, is it?—It's me that didn't undherstand my own mither's tongue—the more shame till me?"

Commerce and Navigation of the U. States.—The value of the merchandize, the growth and produce of the United States, exported for the year ending 1st July, 1847, was $150,687,464, of which $97,747,130 was exported to England, and $19,277,992 to France. The value of the importations was $115,298,572.

We received from England for the six months ending 1st July, 1847, goods to the amount of $44,797,468, from France $14,388,742, from Spain $12,617,113. From these tables it would appear that the balance of trade in our favor, for the past year, amounted to $35,338,892. The number of American vessels which entered the U. S. was 7,759; tonnage 2,101,359. Foreign vessels 6,499; tonage 1,220,316.

From the Washington Union, 4th inst.

MR. CALHOUN.

Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate to-day, about an hour and a half, upon his resolutions. The chamber was crowded. The ladies occupied all the front seats, and many of the back, in the galleries; and the privileged sofas were graced by their presence. Members, strangers, and citizens filled every seat or stand which could be obtained. It was a brilliant audience, worthy of the orator and his theme. But, we must confess, he defined his position very little to our satisfaction. It turns out that Mr. Calhoun is as much opposed to the war as he was at first; and that he still stands up for a defensive line, instead of adopting the plan of a vigorous prosecution of the war.—We regret his course. There were hopes that he would support the war and the administration. But he is decidedly opposed to its energetic prosecution, and to the plans which the President and the Secretary of War have proposed, and which the great body of the officers and of the people appear to approve.

Mr Calhoun assailed the position of the administration in vain. He defended his own defensive line with no greater success than he obtained at the last session. He neither showed that it was a cheaper mode of carrying on the war, nor a more efficient means of securing a peace.

There was one chimera which affected the whole of his argument. He is alarmed at the prospect of annexing the whole of Mexico to the United States, with a population of seven or eight millions of people, who are unfit to participate in the benefits of our free institutions. The President has particularly disclaimed such a scheme. No member of Congress has avowed it. There is not the slightest prospect of its accomplishment for years to come, if ever. There is no danger of our grasping the whole of Mexico as our arms subdue the different States or cities. There is not the slightest fear of our officers or troops acting upon their own impulses, and presuming to dictate a new line of policy to their government. No men were ever more obedient to the laws under which they serve, and less willing to exchange their own country for the valleys or mountains of Mexico.

The President has declared his anxiety to maintain the nationality of Mexico. He is as little disposed to blot Mexico from the map of the world as Mr. Calhoun himself. We are happy to hear Mr. C. admitting that we must have territorial indemnity; but he does not chalk out the line which would satisfy him. Last session he would have been content with New Mexico and California, and we take for granted that he would ask as much, if not more, *now* than he did then.

But he objects to a vigorous prosecution of the war for effecting this object. Nothing suits the Senator, except the defensive line—his old system of "masterly inactivity." But is there a military man in the nation who expects to secure this line, and obtain a permanent peace, without great expense of men and money—without procrastinating the war to an indefinite period—and without forfeiting most of the military advantages which we must derive from an aggressive war? It is idle to talk of "masterly inactivity" in a war with such a people. We should be compelled to wage a war constantly at some point or other with them. Who believes that we shall sooner obtain a peace by yielding nearly all the advantages that we have won?—by surrendering the capital and Vera Cruz, and all the central territory we now hold, and retiring to a line of military posts? Mr. Calhoun is anxious to "disentangle" ourselves from this war; but how is he to effect it by the system which he supports? The war must go on. It takes two parties (as he says) to make a peace; but, taking the indemnity into our own hands, as he proposes, does not amount to a treaty with Mexico. On the contrary, the abandonment of our central position gives her new spirits and new resources to carry on the war, which at last cannot be terminated but with her consent.

Why censure the President for proposing to establish a temporary government in Mexico and California, when Mr. Calhoun's own system, upon his own defensive line of last session, will make such regulations necessary?

We do not propose this evening to analyze or to answer the several points of the speech. We are certainly astonished at some of his statements. He asked what we had accomplished by the last campaign. We had acquired military glory enough, but we had lost caste in other respects in the eyes of foreign nations. We were considered more oppressive, more grasping in our views; and we regretted to hear him declining to pass any opinion upon these charges, and to vindicate the character of our countrymen from such aspersions. He contended that we were no nearer peace, and, in fact, that our difficulties were greater than they were. Surely Mr. Calhoun might have recollected that though we had not attained peace, yet we had gained something from Mexico. Formerly she had refused to negotiate with us until we had abandoned her soil and her ports. We have forced her, however, into a negotiation without any such conditions. She not only treats with us, but she has abandoned a part of her claim upon Texas, and offered to transfer into our hands a portion of her territories in her upper and distant provinces—in new Mexico and California. Is there no change of tone in all this? And rumors are even now reaching us of new commissioners being appointed on her part to treat of peace. It is certain we have made the deepest impression upon her. She has abandoned her arrogant tone and boasting *pronunciamentos*. Her guerrilleros are scattered. She must feel her utter inability to cope with us in the field; and all that we want to bring the war to a successful termination is to send more reinforcements, as the President recommends, and to see that course abandoned on the part of the opposition, which is so well calculated to keep up the spirits and struggles of the enemy.

We have all the necessary means of carrying on this war with spirit and success, if Congress will but vote promptly the necessary supplies. Mr. Calhoun imagines difficulties in raising money. But he has proved himself too little of a prophet in past times to command much respect for his present predictions. At the last session of Congress, we find him, on the 9th February, standing up for his defensive line, and depreciating our resources for an active warfare. We find him then saying:

"Well, then, we must have another campaign Now a solemn question comes up—have we the means—can we raise the money? Remember it must be much more costly than either of the first. It will be carried on at a greater distance. It will be of a character different from the others; for if we do not conquer Mexico—if her government withdraws, and we can make no peace, we must then have a mere guerrilla war—such as exists between France and Algeria at the present day—such as existed between the Russians and the Circassians. Such is the description of war we must have. Shall we have means to meet this enormous expense? Let me tell you, in the first place, this campaign over, the spirit of volunteering is gone. So many men of broken constitutions return—so many who went for glory, return with shattered health—so many give such a desperate account of the affair, that we get no more volunteers. We must depend upon the ordinary recruiting, and that might be sufficient to give us twenty thousand men for our next campaign—for a third campaign, if it took place. Well, suppose that difficulty surmounted—suppose the men ready—can you raise ways and means? A far more difficult question! Remember, you will have no longer resources in your treasury notes. That's exhausted, perhaps more than exhausted, by this single campaign. You must borrow and lay taxes. Can you borrow? Can you lay taxes? What taxes?—Upon your imports? They can give you but a small supply."

Well, and how were these dark vaticinations realized? Not at all. Hundreds of thousands of volunteers would have flocked to our standard, and three times more money was offered than we actually wanted to borrow. But Mr. Calhoun contends that the money-market is now embarrassed, and that we shall spend sixty millions in the next campaign—an extravagant estimate, as appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury—and that he is told by an intelligent gentleman, if we want forty millions only, we shall scarcely get it for less than 90 per cent. Our information is fortunately very different from his; as we understand, we can borrow what we want at or near to par—perhaps even on better terms. We trust his soothsayings will not produce any of the effects which he predicts. It has that tendency. But it failed last spring, and we trust will fail again.

There is one thing which we cannot pass over. Mr. Calhoun is no friend of war. He is not blind to its calamities; nor can be any man who loves his country. But there are times when war becomes necessary; and then it becomes every patriot to fight it out. But when Mr. Calhoun congratulates himself upon the wars he has attempted to prevent—when he enumerates the horrors which they produce, and the national debt which they engender—we cannot help recollecting the first great speech he ever made in Congress, which won him so much reputation, and which struck in unison with the feelings, and rights, and honor of his country. In that speech, delivered in the House of Representatives in December, 1814, preparatory to war with Great Britain, the distinguished orator from South Carolina thus poured forth his feelings:

"We are next told of the expenses of the war; and that the people will not pay taxes. Why not? Is it in want of means? What! with 1,000,000 tons of shippings; a commerce of $100,000,000 annually; manufactures yielding a yearly product of $160,000,000, and agriculture thrice that amount; shall we, with such great resources, be told that the country wants ability to raise and support 10,000 or 15,000 additional regulars? No: it has the ability; and that is admitted; but will it not have the disposition? Is not our cause just and necessary? Shall we, then, utter this libel on the people?" "If taxes should become necessary, I do not hesitate to say that the people will pay cheerfully. It would be for their government and their cause, and it would be their interest and duty to pay"

One more remark and we have done. Mr. C. concluded his speech with the suggestion that a committee might be appointed for the purpose of considering the war, and of consulting the distinguished military officers who are now fortunately in this city, about the best mode of carrying out the defensive line of policy. We respectfully suggest that the proposition does not go far enough; but that they ought rather to be consulted about the whole field of operations. Let these distinguished officers be asked how we are to fight out the war, so as to obtain a satisfactory and early peace; and we venture to say that Quitman, and Shields, and J. Davis will advise the committee that Mr. Calhoun's defensive course, with the abandonment of our central positions, will never answer; but that the only way to obtain an early peace is by a vigorous prosecution of the war. Let Mr. Calhoun place the conduct of the war upon this issue, and before these enlightened and gallant men, and we doubt not the result of the consultation.

From the Petersburg Republican.

THE TAYLOR WHIGS AND THE WAR.

The following article from the New York Mirror, well known as an early and prominent advocate of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, probably indicates pretty correctly the view taken of the war by the Taylor wing of the whig party It does not square well at all with the "Lexington Platform." Nor, indeed, is it easy to see how the Taylor whigs can censure, as the Mirror does, the march of our troops to the Rio Grande "as precipitating the war," when the official documents show that the General himself first *suggested and advised* that movement as tending to facilitate *negotiations*, and then *approved* it *in the same view* after it had been determined upon:—

"*The Whigs and the War.*—It is not just to the whole whig party to charge it with the impropriety of such resolutions and such tone of thought as characterized the meetings at Lexington and the Tabernacle. The whole party is not so swayed by mere abstract principles as to be willing to place the country in a false position. Mr. Dudley Selden, in his able speech, commented on the language of Earl Chatham in relation to America. Did Mr. Selden forget, or was he ignorant, that America was as much a part of the British empire as Scotland, and that the contest was between wronged subjects and an oppressing government? The principles involved in that struggle were as important to England as to America. It was the principle of freedom against the principle of despotism.

"So in the late French wars, Mr. Fox demonstrated their impolicy and their wickedness, because England undertook to support the aristocracy of other countries against the democracy; because England claimed the right of interference in the internal government of a neighboring country. But this war, which we at first considered unnecessary, and now consider precipitated by the march to the Rio Grande, is different in character from a war of conquest, though it may result in a war of conquest. The popular feeling of Mexico was in favor of a war with the United States. National vanity suggested victories and revenge. The whole spirit of Mexico was martial, her preparations were extensive, and the orders of her executive contemplated speedy conflict. Was the first man killed a Mexican or an American? Was the first man taken American? Was Taylor attacked, or did he take the initiative? As for the proper boundary of Texas, we cannot find how the general government could fix it contrary to the act of the legislature of Texas. And how has this war been conducted on our part? As no war has ever yet been conducted. Prisoners released by thousands—officers patroled by hundreds found fighting against us—our wounded, too feeble even to raise an arm, were massacred most brutally—their wounded treated with every care.

"To give one instance: An officer in our army, severely wounded at Churubusco, was actually obliged to pay four dollars a day at an hotel in the city of Mexico, because we were so ridicuously generous as not to billet ourselves on the inhabitants. There is but one way to bring Mexico to her senses; that is, to visit her with actual war—a war in which she will suffer as well by the exhaustion of her resources as by the destruction of her armies. To retire from Mexico without indemnity and security, would be an effort of folly to which all history shows no parallel."

Important—if True—Letters from Washington state that it is pretty well ascertained that Gen. Taylor's views on certain subjects, are as follows:

"1. That General Taylor is in favor of a revenue tariff of low duties, and that in case of his election to the Presidency he would not touch the tariff of 1846.

2d. That Gen. Taylor is against the establishment of a United States Bank, and in favor of an Independent Treasury.

And 3d. That General Taylor is in favor of a territorial indemnity."

New Haven Register.

Died in Lunenburg, on the 14th ultimo, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackman, aged about 80 years. She was stricken with palsy, and laid forty days without partaking of a morsel of food.

Boston Post.

Interesting to Wine Drinkers.—Gallignani's Messenger states that 103 hogsheads of adulterated wine were brought out from the entrepot at Paris, and their contents spilt into the Seine. Immediately after the operation, the surface was covered, to the distance of 2 hundred yards, with an immense quantity of fishes poisoned by the deleterious liquor.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, January 14, 1848.

AGENCY.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining counties. Mr. R. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

JOSEPH MASON, Post's Buildings, corner of Hanover and Beaver streets, N. Y., is our agent, for receiving Advertisements in that city, for publication in the Journal. He will also receive subscribers for the same.

☞Mr. JAMES BURCH is our authorized agent to make collections due the "Journal" office in this town and county.

☞WASHINGTON COLLINS, Esq., is authorized to collect and give receipts for our paper in his neighborhood.

NEXT GOVERNOR.—We would respectfully invite the attention of the Democratic party to a communication in to-day's Journal on the subject of a Democratic candidate for next Governor. We are proud to see that "*Duplin*" has presented the name of our distinguished Representative, Gen'l Jas. J. McKay, as a proper person to be run by the party for the high and responsible post of Governor.

MUSICAL ATTRACTION.—The Hughes family so well known in the United States, and so justly celebrated in the musical world, arrived in the cars on yesterday evening, and will give their first concert at the Masonic Hall on this evening. The lovers of music will, we are sure, have a great treat.

THE THALIANS made their fourth bow this season on Friday night last, to a very numerous and respectable audience. They performed, on this occasion, the comedy of the "*Poor Gentleman*," closing with the laughable farce of "*The Omnibus*"

☞We would call the attention of the reader to an article in to-day's Journal from the Washington Union, on the subject of Mr. Calhoun's speech.

☞The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans (8th January) was celebrated in this place by the turning out of the Upper and Lower Divisions of the Militia of our town.

UPPER DIVISION.—At an election held by the Upper Division of the Militia of this town on Saturday last, the following officers were chosen to command the Company:—

William H. Haggerty,		Captain.
William L. Jacobs,	1st	Lieutenant,
George Brown,	2nd	do.
Oliver Kelly,	3rd	do.
F. Cammonade,	1st	Sergeant,
E. Somers,	2nd	do.
Wm. Abbott,	3rd	do.
A. Love,	4th	do.
Josiah Watts,	1st	Corporal,
Thomas Evans,	2nd	do.
Wm. S. Mallett,	3rd	do.
Wm. M. Harriss,	4th	do.

METHODIST CONFERANCE.—The annual meeting of the S. Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, convened in this town on Wednesday last,—Bishop Andrews presides. There is a very large number of Preachers in attendance.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, &c.—*David Fulton*, Editor of the "*Journal*," who is at this time absent, in the Western part of North Carolina, has been appointed by the Governor of South Carolina, Commissioner of that State, to take acknowledgement of deeds, &c.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.—The Senate, in Executive Session, have confirmed the nominations of J. W. Davis as Minister to China, of Josiah Rowan as Charge d'Affaires to Naples, and of Dr Niles as Charge d'Affaires to Sardinia.

CONGRESS.—Our dates from Washington are only up to last Monday We have, however, not received the proceedings of Congress of that date. Neither House was in session on Saturday, consequently our Congressional dates are only up to the 7th. Really the Mail arrangements are in a most wretched state.—We do wish Congress would do something about the matter, and put an end to any further agitation of the subject.

THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.—This able Democratic paper, heretofore conducted by Mr. Hampton, has, we observe from the last number which has reached our office, gone into the hands of Mr. James Fulton. Mr. F. has purchased the establishment, and the Jeffersonian is now owned and edited by him. We have no personal acquaintance with the new editor, but we have had some opportunity to judge of his literary capacities; and we doubt not he will be able to present our Western friends with as good a paper as there is to be had in any part of North Carolina. We are much pleased with the first number issued since the establishment went into Mr. Fulton's hands. We wish him all sorts of prosperity; and hope the Democracy will amply reward him for the arduous duties he will have to perform in conducting a political newspaper.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—In the House of Delegates, a few days since, Mr. Syme offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads, &c., inquire into the expediency of authorising the Petersburg Rail Road Company to increase their Capital Stock, so as to enable them to aid in the extension of the Wilmington & Raleigh, or Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road to South Carolina.

QUITMAN AND SHIELDS AT WASHINGTON.—A public dinner was given to these heroes on their arrival at Washington. The Mayor presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. Buchanan, Dallas, Quitman, Shields, and many others. About one hundred persons were present. Speeches and toasts were kept up to a late hour, and everything passed off admirably.

SHIP FEVER.—Our Northern papers report dreadful accounts concerning the raging of the Ship Fever at Staten Island, New York. It is reported that nearly a thousand immigrants and seamen are inmates of the hospitals and a large portion of them are down with the fever. It is very fatal—so much so that a number of the physicians and nurses have died of the disease. Some are said to be dangerously ill.

LAND SPECULATIONS.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued through the commissioner, a circular, prohibiting fees from being demanded at the land offices for services demanded by law. Complaint has been made to the department that registers of some of the district land offices demanded fees of persons wishing to locate military bounty land warrants.

Mr. Calhoun's Speech.—On the 4th inst., Mr. Calhoun delivered himself of a speech of about one hour and a half in length, in support of his resolutions, and in opposition to the war. Entertaining the opinion that we do, we cannot for a moment believe that the withdrawal of our troops to a certain line would facilitate the object Mr. C aims at—peace. We are now in possession of a very large number of the principal fortresses of the enemy, and to retreat to a line would, in our opinion, not only protract the war, but it would evidently prevent us from reaping any other advantages which might be derived from a vigorous prosecution of the war, until Mexico shall sue for peace. Mr. Calhoun does not tell us where he would run the line, but it would most certainly extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, if it is intended to embrace the territory claimed by this Government; and would, it appears to us, require as large, if not a larger, force to defend and hold that line, as it now requires for the present mode of operations. We have no inclination to discuss the subject, but we do not see, from all the lights before us, that if the line-policy should be adopted, how we are to obtain peace at all—at all events for years to come. If Mexico will not treat for peace under present circumstances, it is not likely she will appreciate the withdrawal of our troops as an act of magnanimous forbearance towards her.—Haughty, selfish, and obstinate, she would most probably construe our magnanimity into cowardice and inability to carry on the war. What, then, should we gain by the line policy? Literally nothing. But if Mexico saw fit to carry on a border warfare, she would have it in her power to recruit her scattered resources, and bring them into action along the whole line of operations, and thus compel this government to maintain a standing army of some 50,000 or 100,000 troops. What, then, would be the result, in case she should see fit to pursue the border warfare? Why, according to our thinking, we would be compelled to re-conquer the very places we now hold. In a word, the whole work we have already succeeded in accomplishing would have to be done over; and, perhaps, the existence of Mexico blotted out from amongst the list of nations forever. The people, from one extremity of these United States to the other, would be satisfied with nothing less. If the Mexicans wont deal justly with us, we must make them *feel* the power of our mighty strength, and bring them to terms, by giving them a decent flogging, and keep it up till they learn how to appreciate the forbearance and magnanimity we have heretofore extended to them. We think, but we do not pretend to place our poor judgment against Mr. Calhoun's; we think though that Mr. C. will be mistaken as to the propriety of his line policy, should Congress see fit to adopt it. But we do not fear the result. We believe there are stout hearts enough in Congress to sustain the administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war. The Mexicans must be made to feel the *terrors* of an oppressive war. They have never yet felt our power. We have been entirely too lenient with them. They have not the soul to appreciate our kindness, and we must whip sense into them. Then we will have peace; and not before.

We have thrown together the above hasty remarks upon rising from the perusal of Mr. Calhoun's speech. The reader may take them for what they are worth.

Bank of the State.—The Raleigh Register of the 5th instant, in noticing the general annual meeting of the Stockholders of this banking institution, says that "although the Bank has declared for the past year a dividend of eight per cent. to the Stockholders on their investment, exclusive of the tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on the shares of individual Stockholders, paid by it to the State, it has now on hand a surplus of neat *undivided* profits of two hundred thousand dollars, in round numbers, being a fraction of over 13 per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Bank, viz: $1,500,000.

"The following gentlemen were appointed Directors of the principal Bank for the ensuing year, viz: Duncan Cameron, William Boylan, William Peace, John H. Bryan, Geo. W. Mordecai, Charles Manly, Alfred Jones."

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen have been, by the Supreme Court now in session in Raleigh, admitted to the practice of law in North Carolina:—

In the County Courts.

E. G. McDugald, Bladen County,
Allmand A. McKay, Sampson County,
William A. Strong, do. do.
William K. Slocumb, do. do.
Ralph P. Buxton, Fayetteville,
John H. Murphy, Burke County,
H. B. Hardy, Bertie County,
Tippoo S. Haughton, Edenton,
Thomas C. Manning, do.
John Lyon Holmes, Wilmington,
Turner W. Battle, Edgecombe County,
E. B. Sumner, Perquimmons County,
John W. Johnson, Raleigh,
Joseph G. Carraway, Martin County,
George R. Clements, do do.
Edward J. Warren, Beaufort County.

In the Superior Courts.

T. Brown Venable, Granville County,
Thomas Richardson, Newbern,
A. M. Bogle, Iredell County,
Quincy F. Neal, Ashe County,
J. N. Fleming, Davie County,
Moody B. Smith, Pitt County,
J. M. McCorkle, Anson County,
John H. Manly, Raleigh.

Arrival of Teas.—The ship Chicoro arrived at Boston a few days since from Canton, after a passage of 198 days. She brings 11,646 packages of teas, also silks, &c.

An Editor's Satisfaction Piece.—The Editor of the Pittsburg Chronicle is a person of very moderate aspirations, if we are to judge him from what he says should be sufficient for a man's happiness. He thus discourses on the subject:—"Talk about the enjoyment of wealth—it never was—never can be enjoyed. An abundance of money is a heap of misery. A man who owns a small house, a small farm, a small wife, a big dog, a good cow, two or three fat pigs, two children, ought to be satisfied. If he isn't, he never can be."

Seamen's Church.—The New Orleans papers state that the Protestant Episcopal Mission for Seamen in the city of New Orleans, is about to erect a Church, at a cost of $10,000. Attached to it is to be a library for the use of seamen.

Girard College.—We see it stated that this institution is at length beginning to get to work. It was formally opened and put in charge of the President and Professors on last Saturday week.

From Mexico.—The following paragraph is all the news we have received from Mexico since our last paper:—

From the N. O. Picayune, Jan. 5.

Arrival of the Fanny—The U. S steamship Fanny, Captain Scott, arrived yesterday, having left Vera Cruz on the 24th ult., Tampico on the 26th, and Brazos Santiago on the 30th ult. Capt. Dan Drake Henrie came passenger on the Fanny from Vera Cruz, and the following from the Brazos: Capt. N. Adams, Lieuts E. B. Hallowell, J. J. Peck, and Hulburton, Drs. Dashiel and Head, and Messrs Bowland, Powers, Haynes, Folansby, Gomez, and N. Brewster and wife, with fifty on deck.

The Fanny is no later from Vera Cruz. She brings us papers to the 25th ult. from Tampico and Matamoras. There is no news in them of the least moment. Colonel Carrasco, of the Mexican army, arrived in Matamoras on the 23d ult. The Flag of the 25th has the following:—

"We understand that a considerable train is on the eve of being prepared. From the general appearance of things, and the expressed opinion of the Government, we have every reason to expect that we will shortly have more activity on this line

Capt. Henrie.—Among the passengers who arrived here in the steamship Fanny, from Vera Cruz, was Capt. Dan Drake Henrie, of the Maryland and District of Columbia battalion. Captain Henrie is better known to our readers as one of the Mier prisoners, and then again as the one of the Encarnacion prisoners who effected his escape. Capt. Henrie has been assigned to the recruiting service in the vicinity of Cincinnati, by Col. Hughes, Governor of Jalapa. It is the design to add five hundred more men to the battalion, in anticipation of a splendid expedition to the mining regions of Western Mexico.

The War.—We find the following paragraph in the Washington Union of the 7th instant:

"Accounts are pouring in upon us from the army, respecting the opinion of the officers upon the best mode of carrying on the war, and obtaining a prompt and honorable peace. We have conversed with some of the officers who have arrived in this city. There seems to be very little diversity of opinion upon this question. We understand from an intelligent officer, who has arrived this week from the city of Mexico, that he does not know an officer, who, whatever may be his desire to return to the United States, hesitates to say that to withdraw the troops from Mexico, or to occupy a defensive line, would be the most direct means of prolonging the war. The only plan for obtaining an early peace is a vigorous prosecution of the war. We further learn, that the officers of the army, of whatever party, with great unanimity, attribute the prolongation of the war to our party feuds; that the sentiments of the opposition press and leaders are greedily promulgated by the Mexicans among the people there; and the impression prevails among them, that a majority of the people of the United States are opposed to the war, and determined to bring it to a close.—The officer further remarked, that, if Congress had voted the necessary supplies as soon as possible after its meeting, it would have had the happiest effect in Mexico, and in all probability would have secured an early peace."

Lieut. Cantwell.—It affords us no little pleasure to observe that the gentleman whose name heads this article, has achieved some laurels in the Mexican war. Mr. Cantwell is well known in this community; and it will no doubt gratify his numerous friends in this place to hear of his bravery and daring courage. We extract the following from a letter received by a gentleman in Charleston, from a Surgeon in Major Lally's command, dated Castle of Perote, Nov. 20, '47. Speaking of the battle at the National Bridge, between the Mexicans and Major Lally's forces, the writer says:

"We encountered the enemy at the river Tolome on the 10th August, in strength more than double our numbers—on the 12th at the National Bridge, where we fought five hours. Our loss in these two engagements was 7 officers, and more than 70 privates killed and wounded. Our troops behaved with great firmness and courage, more like veterans than raw recruits as they were. It gives me great pleasure to speak of Lieut. Cantwell's merits in this last action. At one time all our officers and men, except Lieut. Sears, were shot down at the guns. It became necessary, as the position was unfavorable, to remove them from the Bridge to the top of the hill, a distance of more than a quarter of a mile; for this perilous undertaking Lieut. Cantwell volunteered with ten men of his company, and carried the piece to the position directed, while Lieut. Waters, under similar circumstances, carried the other."

☞*It* is rumored by the Washington letter-writers that Gen'l Scott has been recalled, to attend a Court Martial, and that Gen'l Taylor has been designated to preside over the same. It is said that Gen'ls Worth and Pillow are also to undergo a trial by the same tribunal, and that at the termination of the Court Gen'l Taylor is to supercede Gen'l Scott. There may be something in all this, but we have not seen any signs of it in the Washington papers.

☞Taylor stock is on the rise, and Clay stock on the decline, throughout the country. There was to be a tremendous Taylor mass meeting in Philadelphia on last Saturday.

The Southern Argus.—We have received the first number of a new paper, started in Norfolk, Va., bearing the above title. The Argus is of a large size, well printed, and ably conducted. It will be a valuable acquisition to the cause of Democracy. We with much pleasure place the Argus upon our exchange list.

The North Carolina Argus.—We have received the first number of a very neat paper just started at Wadesboro', N. C., by John Cameron, Esq. The Argus is of the largest size of the North Carolina papers. It is Federal in its politics. It is well gotten up, and we have no objection to wishing it a prosperous career, so far as patronage is concerned. We wish though the Argus could have appeared on the Democratic side of the house. So neat a paper ought not to advocate such corrupt doctrines as those of its party. We presume its Editor will go in for a vigorous prosecution of the war, as his name is, if we recollect aright, somewhat connected with the North Carolina Regiment in the way of raising Volunteers in Orange County last winter.

Southern Miscellany.—We have received three numbers of a small tri-weekly paper by the above title, printed at Atlanta, Ga. The Miscellany has adopted as its motto, "Go ahead," and has Henry Clay's name at its head for next President. Rather an awkward commencement, we think, to couple Henry Clay's name with the motto, as he (Clay) has always gone behind whenever his name has been connected with the Presidency.

Growth of Baltimore.—The Baltimore assessors' returns show that *nineteen hundred and fifty-nine new houses* have been erected the past year in that city, the assessed value of which is upwards of two million six hundred thousand dollars.

For the Journal.

NEXT GOVERNOR—GEN. McKAY.

Mr. Fulton:—Having seen in the *Standard* an article taken from the *North Carolinian* a short time since, recommending to the Democracy of the State Mr. Leak for the next candidate for Governor, has caused me to trouble you with this short and hasty sketch for publication, should you think it worth a place in your paper.

The writer of this is personally acquainted with most of our prominent men, and can with pleasure say, that in his estimation there is not one more worthy than Walter F. Leak, Esq., of Richmond county; nor one who would be more likely to give satisfaction, were he stationed in that high office.—We have many good men and true, labouring in the Democratic cause in our good old State, and who would do honor to any place the people might favor them with; but it must be recollected we have a strong party in this State to contend against, and which has generally, of late, succeeded, particularly in the elections for Governor.

In every instance, since the change of our State Constitution, (1835,) giving the election of that officer to the people, has that party succeeded in electing their nominee; nor have we failed, in any instance, to present in opposition to them, as we believed, one of our strongest men. Yet, in every case, without exception, have we been defeated! Should this not teach us to be cautious in the selection of a candidate? To endeavor, regardless of personal likes or sectional feelings, to settle down upon him whom it is most likely would draw to his support the Democracy of every quarter of the State than it is probable any other individual could do? I think so, and cannot doubt but all sincere Democrats will agree with me. The question would then naturally arise, who *is* that man? I will answer it. In my opinion it is the distinguished individual whose name heads this article—the Hon James J. McKay, of Bladen county.—His long and valuable services and high standing in Congress and with the Government—his keen discernment and universally acknowledged sound judgment and honesty of purpose, befit him in an eminent degree for high station,—all which too, is so generally known and appreciated by the people of the State, that it strikes me with great force that he is the very man with whom Democracy might bid defiance to Whiggery, in the next Gubernatorial contest, can he be prevailed upon to accept the nomination. DUPLIN.

From the Baltimore Clipper of the 6th inst.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Fifteen Days Later News from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Advance in Flour—The Corn Market Unchanged—Decline in Cotton—The French Steamer Union Safe.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on Tuesday afternoon, but in consequence of the telegraph being out of order, her news was not received here until Wednesday. Her advices are to the 19th ult.

The commercial intelligence is highly important. Flour has advanced. Corn is stationary, and Cotton has declined.

The French steamer Union, for whose safety great fears were entertained, put back on the 1st of December, in consequence of having sprung aleak.

The steamer New York was also compelled to put back on the 12th of Dec.

The following report of the European markets were received by telegraph for the Patriot:—

Liverpool, Dec. 18, noon.—Best Western Canal Flour, 29s to 30s per bbl; Richmond and Alexandria, 28s to 29s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 28 a 29s; New Orleans and Ohio, 27s; Canada, 29s to 29s 6d; United States and Canada, sour, 23s to 24s 6d.

Wheat.—United States and Canada, per 70 lbs, white and mixed, at 7s 6d a 8s 6d; red, at 6s a 7s 9d; Indian corn, 32s a 35s 6d per qr; Meal, 14s a 15s 6d per bbl; Oats, 2s 6d a 3s per 45 lbs; Oatmeal, 25s a 27s 6d per 240 lbs; Barley, 2s a 4s per 60 lbs; Rye, 3s a 3s 7d per 60 lbs; Peas, 28s a 34s per 504 lbs.

This market, particularly for the better descriptions of wheat and flour, has firmly maintained our last quotations, with a slight upward tendency, and a general improvement of tone. No material change can be observed in the price of Indian corn meal.

Although the demand for Ireland has for some days been ordinarily inactive, an improved inquiry was met in our market at an advance of one shilling per quarter. Flour was somewhat slow, without depression, but rather brisker than usual.

The general character and prospects of the Grain market will doubtless be materially affected by the resumption of the sliding scale of duty on the 1st of March, of which the Government has given notice; the duty will oscillate on wheat from 4s to 10s per quarter, and upon flour 2s 6d to 6s per bbl, adjusting itself to the rise and fall of the market. Indian corn, now free, will be subject to a duty of 1s per qr, and meal to 6d per bbl.

Cotton.—Mobile, ordinary to middling 3¾ a 4¼ per lb., good to fine 5½d; New Orleans, ordinary to middling 3 a 3¾d, fair to good fair 5 a 5¼d, good to fair 6 a 7½d; Alabama and Tennessee, ordinary to middling 3¾ a 4½d, fair to good 43d; Bowed, fair 5¾ a 5¼d, good to fine 5½d; Sea Island ranges from 7d to 18d, and stems from 3¼ to 8d. The Cotton market still continues languid, at a further decline of ⅛ a ¼d per lb, with little fluctuation. Operations are conducted on the most limited scale. The market for goods and yarns is still in an exceedingly gloomy condition. The transactions for the week ending the 10th ult., amount to about 22,000 bales, and those of the week ending last evening are estimated at 21,600. Of this latter, 4,850 was Upland, at 3¾ a 5d; 7,610 Orleans, at 3⅞ a 5⅞d; 353 Alabama and Mobile, at 4 a 4¼d, and 350 bales Sea Island at the quotations above. Operation is wholy suspended, and the transactions for export have not exceeded 1200 bales in the fortnight previous.

Provisions.—Beef—Prime Mess, per tierce, 84 a 90s, ordinary 70 a 80s; Mess, per bbl, 40 a 48s, ordinary 36 a 42s. Prime 30 a 34s, extra India family 65 a 100s, duty free.

Pork—prime mess, new, per barrel; 48s to 60s; old 30 to 40s; mess 55 a 60s; prime 38 a 40s; duty free. Boston dried and smoked, old, per cwt 15s to 30s; long middles 24s to 40 8; short 25 to 40s, duty free. Hams, duty free, smoked or dry, in canvass, per cwt 20 to 50s; in casks settled, duty free, 25 to 35s; tongues, ox, per dozen, duty free, 10 to 16s; pig per cwt 15 to 25s. Butter U. S., not quoted. Canadian butter 66 to 79s per cwt. Cheese, duty paid, fine, per cwt 46 to 49s; middling 42 to 45; ordinary do 39. Lard, duty free, prime leaf in kegs, per cwt 53 a 56s, in bbls 52 to 55s; ordinary to middling 48 a 50; inferior and grease 29 to 33 shillings.

Rice, duty free, Carolina dressed, first quoting, 19s 6d to 22s 6d per cwt.

Metals.—U. S. lead, in bond, per ton, 15*l* 16s to 17*l* 10s; British bar iron per ton, 8*l* 15s. Cargo in Wales bars, 8*l*; Scotch pigs, 3*l* 2s 6d; Welsh 5*l* to 5*l* 10s; plates per box, I. C; best charcoal, 30s to 36s.

Miscellaneous.—Tallow, duty paid, per cwt 45 a 47s 6d; pitch, duty free, per cwt., 2s 6d to 3s; tar, duty free, per bbl., 13 a 16s; rosin, duty free, amber and yellow, per cwt, 2s 4d to 7s 6d; turpentine, rough, duty free, per cwt, 6 a 7s; spirits of do, duty free, per cwt, 15 a 25s. Oils—lard, duty free, per ton, £38 a 42; sperm, duty paid, £85 a 87; whale, duty free, £26 a 28; linseed cake, duty free, per ton, £8 a 10; hemp, dew-rotted, per ton, £27 a 28; heckled, do, £28 a 32; hides, duty free, from wet salted to hemlock tamed, 17s 8d to 9s.

Mr. Johnson, of Md.—Through the Petersburg Republican of the 12th inst., [Monday's Washington Union was not received at this office on Wednesday,] we have a short account of Mr. Johnson's speech, delivered in the Senate last Monday. The correspondent of the Republican says:—

He [Mr. Johnson,] believed the war to be a just and honorable war, brought on by a hostile act of Mexico. He had no aspirations and he spoke his opinions fearlessly from a sense of duty. He believed his whig friends about him were in error but were concientious in the views they promulgated.

"He unhesitatingly, and with much emphasis agreed precisely with the spirit and letter of the law of 13th May, 1846, which declares the policy of this administration. Mexico was responsible for all the blood shed in this war.

He gave a succinct history of the quarrel between Mexico and Texas, which resulted in the dismemberment of the latter and the establishment of her independence. He proved clearly the title of Texas to the territory lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and that the United States had not only the right but was bound to vindicate this title. The right of self defence gave the right to strike the first blow, and we had a clear right to have struck the first blow, even upon the admitted territory of Mexico. But Mexico commenced the war, for the marshalling of troops and the threat to march them, was as clearly a declaration, or an act of war, as the marching of our troops from Corpus Christi, which the Mexicans first did.

"But there is one portion of the honorable Senator's remarks that succeeded the above declarations, which must seem to all as paradoxical, and I think will read *beautifully* in print. Upon the heels of these declarations he charges the whole responsibility of the war on the *President!* He says the ill-advised order of the President for Gen. Taylor to move with his force from Corpus Christi to the left bank of the Rio Grande, was the immediate cause of the war! That the hasty manner in which the treaty of annexation was effected, was the remote cause of the war. This sin, if a sin, of course must be attributed to President Tyler, and not Mr. Polk. But then, again, Mr. Johnson says that the annexation of Texas was not war, nor had Mexico a right so to consider it. But the inconsistencies of this speech so thicken upon me, that I must leave the subject—that you may see a printed copy of the speech, annalize it, and make your own comments. He paid a high tribute to the valor of our army; and be the war just or dishonorable, true patriotism required us to sustain our *country* in the present emergency.—Mr. Johnson will conclude to morrow, and I think Mr. Webster will reply."

Henry Clay has arrived in Washington City.

Ninety Degrees in the Shade.—It should be remembered, when the thermometer stands at 90 degrees in the shade, that the process of digestion is performed with such extreme languor that our food, instead of being speedily dissolved and converted into nutriment for the body, often becomes actually spoiled, or *putrified in the stomach.* Hence bad breath, disagreeable taste in the mouth, cholic pains, dysentery, cholera morbus, and other disorders of the intestines.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for all the above dangerous complaints, because they cleanse the alimentary canal from all those bilious and putrid humors which are the cause not only of all disorders of the bowels but of every malady incident to man. They also aid and improve digestion, and purify the blood, and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive every description of pain from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine.—The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State. Principal Office, 169 Race street, Philadelphia.

For sale in Wilmington, N C, by George R. French and Jas. W. Johnson.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—This is a chemical extract from Wild Cherry and Tar. Every body knows that Wild Cherry possesses important medicinal properties—and Tar Water has always been administered in Consumption and Lung affections generally, by our oldest and best physicians. This preparation embodies all the virtues of Tar and Wild Cherry in a much smaller compass than any other ever produced. The manner of preparing it, and its success in all Pulmonary and Liver affections, conclusively prove this. We say confidently, no medicine ever effected such wonderful cures. Let no one give up to Consumption's fatal grasp without giving this a trial. Being formed from vegetable substances, congenial at once to our soil and system, it is safe, simple, and efficient. A treatise relating to this subject may be had at the agents for the Balsam. Call and see it. Be sure and get Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as there are imitations abroad.

None genuine, unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

Another Home Certificate.

OF all the cures that has ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of Consumption, even when life had been despaired of. Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is all it professes to be, the greatest medicine in the known world.

The true Riches of Life is Health.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir—For the good of the public, I feel myself in duty bound to testify to the great cure which your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me. For my part, I feel as if every body ought to know it. I was afflicted with a violent Cough, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Hoarseness, and sound of the voice indicating an alarming state of disease; my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me that my friends and physician were persuaded I could not survive many days. My sister, who was my anxious care-taker, made inquiry where she would be likely to procure the most certain relief. She was told that if Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry failed in the cure, my life was then hopeless. Your medicine was immediately procured, and the first bottle gave relief, and by the time I had commenced the sixth bottle my cough had left me and my strength was much improved. In short, it has made a perfect cure of me, and I am at this present time as hearty a man as I wish, and have good reason to believe that the use of your medicine has saved me from a premature grave. I shall be pleased to give any information respecting my case.

Yours with respect, I. M. REEVES,
No. 38 Chester street.

The original and only genuine article is prepared by Dr. Swayne, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by Agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.

For sale in Fayetteville, N. C., by SHAW & GARDNER, Druggists and Apothecaries.

Sept 3, 1847—[18-6t1tbm

Just Received.

30 BAGS Laguira and Rio Coffee;
30 boxes Cheese; 10 bbls Whiskey;
10 barrels Canal Flour;
10 half do do do
3 barrels superior Apple Brandy;
10 do Mess and Prime Pork;
4 do Fulton Market Beef;
3 half bbls do do do
10 barrels superior broken Sugar;
15 boxes Candles;
A small lot of North Carolina Bacon.
For sale by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
January 14, 1848

BY EXPRESS.

24 Hours in Advance of the Mail.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 13.

Through the Charleston Courier of yesterday evening we have received later and interesting news from Mexico. The schr. Eleanor arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the 6th inst, having sailed from Vera Cruz on the 29th Dec. The New Orleans Picayune of the 7th inst., received by express at the Courier office, says that from the Free American we learn that Capt. Fairfield, of the Louisiana Mounted Volunteers returned from the city of Mexico on the 26th ult., having left the capital on the 18th—four days later than our previous advices. We extract the following order issued by Gen. Scott, which will be found highly interesting:

Head Quarters of the Army,
Mexico, Dec. 15.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO 376.

1. This army is about to spread itself over and to occupy the Republic of Mexico, until the latter shall sue for peace in terms acceptable to the Government of the United States.

2. On the occupation of the principal point or points in any State, the payment to the Federal Government of this Republic of all taxes or dues, of whatever name or kind, heretofore—say in the year 1844—payable to or collected by that Government, is absolutely prohibited, as all such taxes or dues will be demanded of the proper civil authorities for the support of the Army of Occupation.

3. The State and Federal District of Mexico being already so occupied, as well as the States of Vera Cruz, Puebla and Tamaulipas, the usual taxes or dues, heretofore contributed by the same to the Federal Government, will be considered as due and payable to this army from the beginning of the present month, and will early be demanded of the civil authorities of the said States and District, under rules and penalties which shall be duly announced and inforced.

4. Other States of the Republic, as the Californias, New-Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, New-Leon, &c, &c., already occupied by the forces of the United States, though not under the immediate orders of the general-in-chief, will conform to the prescriptions of this order, except in such State or States where a different system has been adopted with the sanction of the Government at Washington.

5. The internal taxes or dues referred to are: 1. direct taxes; 2, duties on the production of gold and silver; 3. melting and essaying dues; 4. the tobacco rent; 5. the rent of stamped paper; 6. the rent on the manufacture of playing cards; and 7. the rent of post offices.

6. The rent of national lotteries is abolished—lotteries being hereby prohibited.

7. Import and export duties at the ports of the Republic will remain as fixed by the Government of the U. S, except that the exportation of gold and silver in bars or ingots (*plata y oro en pasta*) is prohibited until the further instructions of the Government on the subject.

8. All imported articles, goods or commodities which have once paid, or given sufficient security for the payment of duties to the U. S, at any port of entry of the Republic, shall not again be burdened with any tax or duty in any part of this Republic occupied by the forces of the United States.

9. The levying of duties on transit of animals, goods or commodities, whether of foreign or domestic growth, from one State of this Republic to another, or on entering or leaving the gate of any city within the Republic, will, from and after the beginning of the ensuing year, be prohibited as far as the United States forces may have the power to enforce the prohibition. Other and equitable means, to a moderate extent, must be resorted to by the State and city authorities, for the necessary support of their respective Governments.

10. The tobacco, playing card and stamped paper *rents*, will be placed for three, six or twelve months, under contract with the highest bidders, respectively for the several States, the State and Federal District of Mexico being considered as one. Accordingly, offers or bids for those rents within each State, or any one of them, are invited. They will be sent in as early as possible, sealed, to the head-quarters of Commanders of Departments, except for the Federal District and State of Mexico. For the two latter, the offers or bids will be addressed to the general-in-chief.

11. Further details for the execution of the foregoing system of government and revenue will soon be given in general orders.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott:
H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

The following is from the Free American:

The American Star, dated Mexico, 17th December, intimates a removal of troops from that city, for other and perhaps distant places; and in another column says:—"We understand Col. Riley's brigade, consisting of 2d Artillery, and 2d, 4th and 5th Infantry, and the Voltiguers, will move this morning for Tacubay, where they will be stationed for the present. Perhaps this corps is destined for distant places."

The American Star of the 16th inst. contains the following:

A letter in the Monitor of yesterday, dated at Queretaro, on Monday, states that the present Congress will not come together again, several Deputies having left and others being about to leave. It adds that the new Deputies and Senators would soon be in the city, many of them being already on the road.

The Government is silently taking all necessary measures for suppressing the intrigues of the monarchists. In consequence of the Governors not having fulfilled their promise to aid the Government with such resources as they could command, it was much cramped for means.

Some of the Deputies in favor of revolutionary measures, were endeavoring to get up a *pronunciamento* in several towns of the State of San Luis, the object of which should be a convention, the continuation of war, and declaring Santa Anna general-in-chief. It was thought it would amount to nothing.

Sands' Sarsaparilla.—The following extract from a letter will be read with interest. The writer, Mr. Almy, is a gentleman of the first respectability, Justice of the Peace, &c. The patient suffered for years with Fever Sores on his legs, and could find no relief until he used Sands' Sarsaparilla. Mr. Almy, writing at the request, and on behalf of the patient, Jonathan Harris, says:

Brooklinn, Conn., July 10, 1844.

Gentlemen—It has once more become my duty to communicate to you the situation of Mr. Harris, and you may rely upon it I do so with the utmost pleasure. Mr. Harris says that four of his sores are entirely healed up and the remainder are fast doing so. He further says he has no pain in the affected limb whatever; that his sleep is of the most refreshing nature, and his health in every respect very much improved. So visible is the change that all who see him exclaim, "What a change!" and earnestly enquire what he has been doing. He has gained in flesh very much, and is able to work at his trade (which is that of a shoemaker) without any inconvenience. This is the substance of his narrative; but the picture I cannot in any way here do justice. The *manner*, the *gratitude*, the *faith*, and the exhilarating effect upon his spirits, you can but faintly imagine.

Your sincere friend, HUMPHREY ALMY,
Justice of the Peace.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C. and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

COFFEE—30 bags prime Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguira Coffee; for sale by
Jan'y 14] McKELLAR & McRAE.

LARD—5 barrels North Carolina Lard;
5 kegs do do do for sale
Jan 14] by HOWARD & PEDEN.

POSTSCRIPT.

Thursday, 13th Jan. 1848,
3 o'clok, P. M.

No Mail beyond Richmond. An endorsement on a letter package received from Petersburg by the Cars just in, states that two of the Bay line Mail Boats have been burned at Baltimore. No particulars given.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 29th ult, Mr. Jesse Richmond, to Miss Mary Jones.

In Columbus county, at the residence of Mrs. Alex. Troy, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Dr. Wm H. Beatty, of Davie county, to Rebecca, youngest daughter of the late Alex. Troy.

In Jones county, on the 21st ult., Rev. Charles K. Parker, of Sampson county, N. C., to Miss Emily Jane Eubank, daughter of the late Levi Eubank, Esq.

In Sampson county, on the 21st ult., Mr David Jones, of Bladen county, to Miss Rebecca Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Timothy Underwood.

In Bladen county, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Colin Shaw, Mr Elias Bullard, of Robeson county, to Miss Anna M Davis, daughter of Wm Davis, of Bladen.

DIED.

In this town, on the 11th inst., at the residence of T. C. Craft, after two days illness, Miss Amy King, in the 19th year of her age.

In Sampson county, near Clinton, on the 4th instant, Miss Ann M Driver, aged 13 years.

At Greenville, Pitt county, on the 30th ult., Mrs Eliza Goelet, wife of Dr E H Goelet, and daughter of Mr Levin Lane, of this county.

Near Fayetteville, on the 30th ult., Miss Elizabeth Auld, in the 82d year of her age.

In Sampson county, on the 23d ult., Wm H Monk, aged 23 years.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 12th ult, Jas G Torrence, Esq., aged about 67 years.

The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion, by Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, 3d edition, 18mo, pp. 250; price $1. 25,000 copies sold in three months.

The great demand for this most important work, (of which thousands are sold,) has compelled the issue of another edition. It is intended especially for the married, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly. Here every female can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

It is an important question to the married why it is that we behold so many married females sickly, debilitated, and prostrated, as also the causes, and whether they are susceptible of remedy. They will here find these important matters, connected with discoveries in medical and physiological science, which meets that question.

This work is designed to be in the hands of every wife and mother who has a regard for her own health and welfare, as well as that of her husband.

The revelations contained in its pages have already proved a blessing to thousands.

To those yet unmarried, but contemplating marriage, or, perhaps, hesitating as to the propriety of incurring the responsibilities attendant upon it, the importance of being possessed of the revelations contained in these pages so intimately involving their future happiness, cannot be appreciated.

Copies will be sent by mail free of postage.

On the receipt of one dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed (post-paid) to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Box 1224, New York city. Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. For sale in Wilmington, N C., at L H PIERCE'S, Book-store.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan. 13.

Bacon—Sales of old Hams at 12, and new at 10½c; Middlings, old, 8½, new, 9½c; Shoulders, 7 a 7½c.

Corn—No arrivals, and much wanted. No change in price. Meal—Supply fair. See quotations.

Lard—Sales at 11 to 12c, with a downward tendency.

Lumber & Timber—Sales of Scantling at $6; Wide boards, $6 a $6 50; Flooring boards, $8 50. We quote the latter at $8 50 a $9. Mill Timber—We quote, for ordinary to fair, at $4 a $6, prime, $6 50 a $7. Shipping Timber, at $8 a $8 50.

Naval Stores—Sales Yellow Dip Turpentine at $2 35; Hard $1 35. Sales made yesterday at above rates, of 2000 bbls. Tar—Scarce and in demand,—none arriving.

Molasses—Received from Cardenas, about 300 Hhds., a part of which has been sold on landing at 23 and 24c.

Staves—Sales of W. O. Bbls, Rough, at $12 at 90 days. Do. R. O. Hhds. of about 30,000 at $13. An extra lot would probably bring more.

We refer to our table for the state of the market of all other articles.

Fayetteville, Jan. 11.—Cotton 7¼ to 7¾, and but little selling. Corn 50 to 60. Flour 5 to 5¼. Flaxseed $1 00 to $1 20. Business has been dull for the last ten days.—*Observer.*

Baltimore, Jan. 11—5½ P. M.—*Flour.*—Sales of Howard street at $6 00. *Wheat.*—Sales prime Red at $1 36 per bushel. *Corn.*—Sales of prime white at 59c. per bushel. No change in other articles usually spoken of in the markets.

New-York, Jan. 11—5½ P. M.—*Wheat.*—Sales of prime white at $1 40 a $1 43 per bush., and sales of prime red at $1 16 per bush. *Flour.*—Sales of Genesee at $6 37½. The markets generally are without change in any particular.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.—*Turpentine.*—About 1200 bbls. Rough sold at 6s. per cwt; and a few tons of Spirits at 34s. to 35s. The market rules dull.

Charleston, Jan. 8.—Cotton 7 to 8c.; Rice 3¼ to 3½c.; Rough do. 85 to 95c.; Corn 64 to 66c.; Bacon, hams 11 to 12c.; sides 7 to 7½; shoulders 6¼ to 6¾; Lard 8 to 8½; Cuba molasses 24 cts.; Flour 5½ to 6¼ dls.; sack Salt $1 15 to $1 20.

New-Orleans, Jan. 4.—Sugar 3½ to 4½ cts.; Molasses 17 to 17½; Corn 60 to 65; Bacon, sides and shoulders, 5½ to 6; Pork, mess $9½; prime $7½; Whiskey 20 to 21.

STANTONSBURG, N. C.,
Jan'y 10th, 1848.

Mr. Editor: I see in your columns that Lewis S. Herring proposes to run three or seven Dogs on a Fox trail, against Duplin and the adjoining counties for $200. Will you do me the favor to insert that I do not wish to run for the $200; but if Mr. Herring will run against Edgecombe for Ten Barbecues, I will meet him at any half-way ground, and trim him for the Barbecues at any time and place he may name.

Yours respectfully,
[18-1t] WILLIAM TUNNEL.

FRESH ARRIVALS—50 bags Coffee; 5 hhds Sugar; 5 chests Tea; 1 bag Pepper; 6 dozen Mustard; 5 bbls Vinegar; 1 barrel Salmon; 10 quintals Codfish; 300 Demijohns. For sale by
Jan 14] HOWARD & PEDEN.

NEW CROP MOLASSES—200 hhds prime new crop, cargo per brig Emily;
100 hhds prime new crop, cargo per schr John Story, just arrived. Apply to
Jan 14 G. W. DAVIS.

NOTICE.

ON the first Monday in February next, we will sell, at public sale, in the town of Jacksonville, Onslow County, all the REAL ESTATE in that place belonging to Wm. Ferrand, to foreclose a deed of trust. The said property consists of a Store and Warehouse, Eating-house, Kitchen, Stables &c., together with the Lot on which they stand, which lot adjoins the public square. Also at the same time, and for the same purpose, will be sold several likely Negroes. Terms of sale Cash.

Wm. P. PELLETIER, } Trustees.
OWEN HUGGINS, }
Jacksonville, Jan. 14, 1848 18-2t

CHAMPAIGNE—25 baskets "Heidsick" brand. For sale by
Jan 14] CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	10½	a	12
Middlings,	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
Shoulders,	[illegible]	a	7½
Hog round,	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
Western,	7	a	[illegible]
BEANS—Per bushel—White,		a	
BEESWAX—Per pound,	22	a	25
BUTTER—Per pound,	18	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess,	10 00	a	10 50
Do Prime,	7 40	a	10 00
CORN—Per bushel,	65	a	70
Meal,	75	a	80
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	[illegible]	a	8
St. Domingo,	7	a	7½
Laguyra,	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
Cuba,	7½	a	8
COTTON—Per pound,		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound,	11	a	13
Sperm,	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
Adamantine,	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
FEATHERS—Per pound,	30	a	32
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 25	a	7 50
Fayetteville,	5 50	a	6 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	70	a	80
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	11	a	12
Western,			
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	75	a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	8 50	a	9 00
Wide, do.	6 00	a	6 50
Scantling,	6 00	a	6 50
Timber, Mill,	4 00	a	7 00
Shipping Timber,	8 00	a	8 50
MOLASSES—West Indies,	23	a	24
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	12 —	a	13 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a	[illegible]
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,		a	2 35
Virgin Dip,		a	2 35
Hard—	1 35	a	
Tar,		a	
Pitch,	90	a	95
Rosin—No. 1,	1 —	a	
No. 2,	60	a	70
No. 3,	50	a	60
Spirits Turpentine,	30	a	
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1 15
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	85	a	1 00
Black Eye,	65	a	70
Cow,	65	a	70
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	14 00	a	15 00
Prime,	10 50	a	11 00
Fresh,	6 50	a	7 00
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 25	a	3 50
Rough—Per bushel,		a	
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	20	a	00
Liverpool—sack,	1 45	a	1 50
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	5
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	2 00	a	2 50
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	32	a	34
Gin,	33	a	36
Whiskey,	30	a	32
Apple Brandy,	40	a	42
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	12 —	a	15 —
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	— —	a	— —
Dressed,	13 00	a	15 —
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New Orleans, none		a	
Porto Rico,	6½	a	7
St. Croix,	6	a	6½
Loaf,	11	a	13
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	29
WINES—Per gallon,			
Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,		a	3 00
Malaga,	—	a	—

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	premium	1	per cent.
" " " New York,	"	1	" "
" " " Boston,	"	1	" "

FREIGHTS.

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	25	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Rice, per hundred lbs., gross,	15	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	1 00	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$4 50	a	—
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	40	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	65	a	—
Tar, per bbl.	25	a	
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M,	—	a	—
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	55
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl,	65	a	70
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a	8 00

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

Jan 5—Schr A J DeRosset, Brewster, New York, to R W Brown.
5—Brig Mazeppa, Tileston, Portsmouth, N. H., to J. Hathaway & son.
Brig Marshall, Topliff, New York, to Master.
Schr John Potts Brown, Crockett, Philadelphia, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr Eineline, Churchill, Fall River, Mass., to G W Davis
8—Schr Mary, Blount, Boston, to E Dickinson
Schr Joseph Ann, Willis, Shallotte, to Harriss & Russell.
Schr Armada, Wass, Boston, to G W Davis.
Schr Falcon, Parritt, Boston, to do.
9—Brig Merchant, Whitmore, St. Thomas, to E Dickinson.
Brig Emily, Perkins, Cardenas, to G W Davis.
Brig Pinta, Sawyer, Guayana, P. R., to Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr Gen. Morgan, Falkenberg, Savannah, to Harriss & Russell.
Schr John Story, Rodick, Cardenas, to G W Davis.
Schr Col. McRae, Davis, Charleston, to do.
Schr Isaac Franklin, Crosby, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Co.
10—Schr (new) Charles Mills, Griffing, New York, to R W Brown.
Sloop Gleaner, Uptegrove, Lockwood's Folly, to G W Davis.
11—Schr Julia, Vangilder, New York, to G W Davis.
Schr Leesburg, Boon, 48 hours from Philadelphia, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr Olive, Smith, New York, to E J Lutterloh & Co.
12—Br. Brig Enterprise, Cook, Cork, Ireland, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

Jan 7—Br. Brig Southampton, Shipley, Jamaica, by G W Davis
Br. Brig Guardian, Churchill, Jamaica, by G W Davis.
Schr Pearl, Moore, Jacksonville, N. C, by do.
8—Schr New Globe, Parsons, St. Domingo, by Harriss & Russell.
Schr Lodema & Eliza, Somers, Philadelphia, by Harriss & Russell.
Schr Buena Vista, Brook, New Orleans, by Harriss & Russell.
10—Brig Levant, Mann, Portsmouth, N. H., by G W Davis.
11—Brig Leolah, Stinson, New Orleans, by Harriss & Russell.
Br. Brig Emily, Crosby, St. Kitts, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr Warrenton, Wooster, Baltimore, by Harriss & Russell.
12—Schr Shylock, Koons, Richmond, Va., by Harriss & Russell.
Steamer Rowan, Perry, Fayetteville, by J & W L McGary.
Schr Joseph Ann, Willis, Plymouth, N. C., by G W Davis.
Schr A. F. Thorn, Sandford, N. York, by R W Brown.
Schr N. H. Hall, Deveraux, Boston, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
13—Brig N. York, Skolfield, Havana, by E Dickinson.
Schr Susan M. Young, Otis, Cuba, by G. W. Davis.

The Schr. Edward Kent, Capt. Brett, from Charleston for this port, went ashore at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, on Bald Head, four miles from Cape Fear Light, and is a total loss.

AUCTION SALE.

BY SANDFORD & SMITH, *Auctioneers.*

WRECK SALE.

BY order and under inspection of Port Wardens, will be sold on Friday morning, Jan'y 14th, at R. W. Brown's wharf, the wreck of the Schr. Edward Kent, as she now lies stranded on Bald Head.

ALSO, at same time and place, the Sails, Riggings, &c., saved from the above schooner. Sale to take place at half-past 11 o'clock. Terms cash.

Jan'y 14, 1848.—[18-1t

PLOUGHS—A lot of A. B. Allen's & Co's superior No. 14 Ploughs; just received and for sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.
January 14, 1848

CANAL FLOUR—20 bbls extra fine Canal Flour, just received, and for sale by
Jan 14] CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

COTTON YARNS—10 bales Little River Company's Cotton Yarn; 3 bales Cotton Osnaburgs; For sale by
Jan 14 McKELLAR & McRAE.

Good Bargains.

WISHING to change my business, I will, on the 17th proximo, (if not before disposed of,) sell my stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c., at very low prices, most of them at cost, and a few at a very small advance. In the meantime, I would invite the attention of all who may wish to engage in merchandise, to this stock. I will sell the whole on accommodating terms. I would also say to those who are indebted to the subscriber, that to carry out his views he will be obliged to collect all accounts.

January 14, 1848—18-2t C. W. BRADLEY.

NEW BACON—400 [illegible] Hams, Sides and Shoulders; for sale by
Jan 14 E. J. BERNARD.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Town will proceed on Friday, the 14th day of January, 1848, to elect a Town Clerk and Treasurer, (salary Four Hundred Dollars per annum.) A Police Officer, (salary Six Hundred Dollars per annum, with fees arising from the Pound and killing of Dogs.) A Wood Inspector. (salary, fees arising from the inspection of Wood.) A Captain of the Guard, (salary Forty Dollars per month); and nine Guard, (salary Thirty Dollars per month, each;) to serve for the present year.

Applicants for the above named offices will hand in their names to the Magistrate of Police, on or before Thursday, the 13th inst.

By order of the Board,
JAS. T. MILLER,
Magistrate of Police.

Jan. 7, 1847.—[1t

The Commercial, Chronicle and Gazette, one insertion.

For Rent.
THE WILMINGTON HOTEL.

THE subscriber offers for rent from now until the first of October next, that well known and commodious building, the WILMINGTON HOTEL, situated on Front Street, near the Rail Road Depot. The House has always received a liberal share of patronage, and from its convenient location to the Rail Road, is a very desirable stand. For particulars, apply to JOHN L. MEARES, M. D.

Jan'y 7, 1847.—[17tf.

FOR RENT.

THAT new, large, and commodious two story tenement, situated on Front street, near the residence of Gov. E. B. Dudley. The building and out-houses are all new, and constructed in a manner for convenience and comfort. The lot is amply large for a good garden. There is also a well of good water on the lot. Also, Carriage House and Stables, and every convenience that can be desired. For particulars, apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE in my absence. J. WESSEL.

January 7, 1848—[17-tf

Chronicle copy till forbid.

PLANTING POTATOES—200 barrels Yellow Planting Potatoes, just received, in fine order, and for sale by

Jan'y 7] HOWARD & PEDEN.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sold his entire stock in trade to Mr. John J. Conoley, would take pleasure in recommending him to the favourable notice of his friends and former customers.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, Jan. 7, 1818.

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk
MANUFACTORY,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he is (besides the above purchase) receiving additions to his stock; and from the favourable circumstances in which he is enabled to present himself before the public, and from his experience in the above business, he feels assured of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage. He has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. Guy C. Hotchkiss, where he will at all times keep a complete assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Whips, Bitts and Spurs; Carpet and Saddle Bags; Trunks, Valises, &c, &c.*, all of which he will warrant to be of good manufacture and material. And every article connected with the trade will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds done at the shortest notice, together with trimming Carriages and making Church and other Cushions.

January 7, 1848. J. J. C.

Notice.

THE undersigned, having disposed of his business as above, would respectfully give notice, that if all persons indebted to him by note or account, will call at the store of Mr. J. J. Conoley, and settle the same without delay, they will much oblige *him*; if not, he *must oblige them.*

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Jan. 7, 1848.—[17tf

Notice.

THE subscribers having all their accounts made out for the year 1847, would feel thankful to all those indebted to them to call and settle, as cash is required to purchase more cheap goods.

Jan 7, 1848. JOHN KYLE & CO.

Chronicle and Commercial once a week for 2 weeks.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—Supplies of Cologne, French and German; Hair, Cloth, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Lubin's Extracts; Rousel's Philocorin Oil, or Ox Marrow; Genuine Maccassar Oil, &c., &c. For sale by

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

PER SCHR. E. S. POWELL—10 boxes CHEESE, 10 kegs GOSHEN BUTTER.

Dec31] For sale by E. J. BERNARD.

DR. CRAIN'S SPINO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER—a decided improvement. For sale by WM. SHAW.

SUGAR—4 hhds Cuba Sugar, 3 do. St Croix do. For sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.

CHEESE, in casks and boxes, to arrive per schr A F Thorn; also fresh Goshen Butter, choice dairy. For sale by WM A GWYER.

FLOUR—20 barrels Fayetteville cross and fine Flour; 60 bushels Oats just received and for sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY—House's Indian Tonic Infalable cure for chills, or ague and fever, warranted to cure in three days. For sale by

Dec 31, 1847 LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

FARR'S SULPH. QUININE.—Just received, a large and fresh supply. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

HAY! HAY!—300 bales Eastern HAY, 200 bales North River do. For sale by CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

COTTON YARN AND FLOUR.—10 bales Cotton Yarn; 25 bbls. Flour, super, fine and X. For sale by

Jan7 CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

CROCKERY,
Glass Ware, &c.

THE subscriber has just opened the largest stock of

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE &c.,

ever offered in Wilmington, and he invites the attention to it of his old customers and the public in general.

His store is now one door above the one formerly occupied by him, on the South side of Market street. J. H. ROTHWELL.

Oct. 29, 1847 7-tf

IN STORE and for sale at lowest market prices, bbls domestic Gin; do. Baltimore Gin; do. N Orleans Whiskey; Mountain Dew Whiskey; 10 bbls. Sugar and Butter Crackers; firkins and tubs of choice Goshen Butter; Richmond Honey Dew Tobacco, &c &c. WM A GWYER.

HORSE AND COW FEED—60 bushels of Wheat Bran, an excellent article for stock.

For sale by WM A GWYER.

LIFE INSURANCE!
NATIONAL LOAN FUND
Life Assurance Society of London.

"*A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow.*"

[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]

Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000! Beside a reserved fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square. *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.

Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise,) or otherwise.

The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street)—*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq; Samuel S. Howland, Esq; Gorham A. Worth, Esq; Samuel M Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners. New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D. 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., *daily*. Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel—Wm. Van Hook, Esq, 39 Wall-st.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't. for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.

☞The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.

DeROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.

Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his country friends and customers, that he has on hand, a well selected stock of Dry Goods, St. Domingo, Laguyra and Rio Coffee, Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Flour, Hollow Ware, Cutlery, &c.

He would further say to those who have Bacon, Corn, Meal, Peas, &c., for this market, that he has ample store room, and will be pleased to receive and dispose of their produce on commission.

Liberal cash advances will be made on all consignments. E. PETERSON.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 19th, '47.—[10-4m

Notice to Dealers in
TURPENTINE & TAR.

WILMINGTON June 1, 1847.

THE undersigned, purchasers and dealers in Naval Stores in this place, with a view to adopt some general regulations which seem to them to be founded in justice, and more in accordance with the customs of other markets, have agreed to establish for their future government, the following

REGULATIONS.

That as no good reason is apparent to them for changing the size and weight of barrels of Turpentine, and it would perhaps be productive of inconvenience to the makers, it will be purchased as heretofore, the gross weight of the barrel to be 320 lbs., or 260 lbs. net; the turpentine to be delivered on the yard for inspection at the expense of the seller; and as there has been in many cases, an unjust inequality, in fixing upon the amount of Extra, and whereas the law prescribes what the order of turpentine shall be, when exposed for sale, without proscribing any remedy in case it is not in said order, we therefore agree that hereafter a deduction shall be made under the denomination of extra cooperage as follows; For scuttling, packing &c., one cent per barrel, for the first two hoops that may be lacking short of twelve as prescribed by law, one cent each, and for each hoop less than ten that may be short, two cents each, also what other labor may be necessary to put it in the order the law prescribes to be adjudged by the Inspectors, together with the usual dedutions for unmurchantable barrels exceeding the number taken to pack. Purchases made at the Rail Road Depot will be subject to a deduction of two cents per bbl. drayage, thereby placing the sellers per Rail Road on a footing with those by water. These regulations to apply to Tar, only so far as regards expense of rolling, draying and inspection. The custom adopted in reference to the condition of the barrels it is supposed must be free from all objection, as turpentine put up in perfect order will only be subject to a deduction of one cent per bbl. instead of the former rates of extra.

We also agree that in future we shall refuse to compromise for fraudulent mixture as heretofore, that we deem chips, straw, billets of wood, limbs, dirt, &c., as a fraudulent mixture, and that we shall abide by the strict letter of the law in all such cases. And whereas it appears that the Inspectors do not consider themselves authorized to make bills otherwise than as prescribed by law, that we will in all cases, purchase by the bbl, of 320 lbs. and allow the Inspector to make his bill as the law directs 280 lbs. but that there shall be deducted from the bill one eighth of the amount.

W. O. JEFFREYS,
JOHN McRAE,
A. MARTIN,
W. LATIMER,
JEWETT & CO.,
BARRY & BRYANT,
JNO. CHRISTIAN,
HALL & ARMSTRONG,
A. H. VAN BOKELIN
H. NUTT
B. FLANNER,
W. J. LOVE, Jr.
R. C. HALLETT,
B. HALLETT,
R. G. RANKIN,
C. D. ELLIS. 39-tf,

NEGROES WANTED.

AS I intend to make large shipments of Slaves to the South during the months of November and December, and also some contracts to fulfil, I am still in want of a large number of Slaves, from the age of 12 to 30 years, of both sexes, for which I will pay the highest cash market price. Persons having such description of Slave property for sale will find it to their advantage to bring them to Wilmington to me, at the Carolina Hotel, as I intend making a stay there during the winter.

Also wanted, Carpenters, Bricklayers Blacksmiths and Coopers, for which liberal prices will be given. ANSLEY DAVIS.

Sept. 10, 1847—[52-tf

WHITE LEAD—12,000 lbs., just received and for sale by

Nov 12, LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY Merchants.

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS are receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of Drugs, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Acet Plumbi., Hydr. Pill. Hydr. Bi-Chlor., Hydr. Chlor, Hydr. Chlor Mit., Pulv. Ipecac, Pulv. Jalap. Pulv. Rhei, Pulv. Opii, Pulv. Ip et Opii, Pulvis Antimonialis, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Opodeldoc, Essence Peppermint, Cinnamon, Lemon, &c., Paregoric, Laudanum, in ounce vials, Extract Co oc Comp, Ext. Jalap, Ext. Rhei, Ext. Stramonium, Ext. Quassia, Confect. Opii, Confect. Senna, Sulph. Quinine, Act. and Sulph. Morphine, Strychnine, Valerianate of Zinc, Veratrine, Piperine, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Salacine, Denarcotized Opium, Ward's Paste, Argenti. Cyanuretum, Digitalis, Digitalin, Cannabar, Indica, Polassii, Ferrocyanuretum, White Lead, Linseed and Train Oil, Spanish Brown, Venitian Red, Chrome Green and Yellow, Chrome Green in Oil, Whiting, Glass, Putty, Black Lead, Paint Brushes, &c. &c., which we offer very low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail, on Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors north of Messrs. Polley and Hart's.

November 10, 1847.

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES, &c.

THE subscriber has returned from the North with a well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, &c., which he offers to sell on the most accommodating terms, and at the lowest possible prices. His stock of Drugs, &c., cannot be surpassed. His stock of Purfumery is well worthy a call, consisting of fancy and plain Soaps, German and French Colognes, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Combs, Shaving Soaps, and a general variety of articles in the line.

PATENT MEDICINES.

His stock embraces all the leading Patent Medicines of the day. Wright's Indian Vegetable, Moffatt's, Peter's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, and Leidy's Pills, and a full supply of Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Swayne's Syrup, and Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. As almost every Patent Medicine is counterfeited, the public ought to be careful how they purchase. He therefore guarantees the sum of $50,00 to any person who can prove his having a counterfeit Patent Medicine in his possession.

HE HAS FOR PAINTER'S USE,

Brushes of every size; also, Blenders, Grainers, Pencilling and Marking Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, and Camels Hair Pencils.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.

A constant supply of the far-famed Landreth's Garden Seeds will be kept during the season. Those who want a good vegetable garden had better plant Landreth's seeds. Country merchants supplied on liberal terms. Thankful for past patronage, I beg to assure the public that every exertion will be made to give full satisfaction at the Old Stand Drug Store, corner Front and Market street. WM. SHAW.

Nov 12, 1847

Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

THE subscriber has received a considerable part of his stock, which is larger and better selected than any which has ever been offered by himself, or perhaps by any establishment in this State, comprising, in part, a full stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemical preparations, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs; Perfumery and fancy articles; Surgical Instruments, (a large stock;) Brushes, Trusses, Patent Medicines, Tobacco, Havana Segars, Snuffs, &c. Being desirous of doing more of a wholesale business than heretofore, he has laid in his stock principally in original packages, and for cash, which will enable him to compete successfully with *any market*. He desires those in want of any of the above articles to give him a call.

A. C. EVANS.

November 12, 1847—[9-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician,

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water-streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ach, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, July 16, 1847.

Beware of Slight Colds.

AT this season we may expect sudden changes of the weather and every person should be provided with a bottle of Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry—it will cure any cough or cold in a few days. Remember the only agent in Wilmington, is WM. SHAW, Druggist, who has for sale Pease's Hoarhound Candy, French Jujube Paste, and refined Liquorice, fresh Congress Water—a supply received, which will be constantly kept up, a bale of fresh Hops, for sale low. Sweet Oil, Alcohol, English Mustard, Extract Lemon and Vanilla, for pies, custards, &c., Mace, Nutmegs, Ginger—powdered and root, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice and Pepper. A large supply of Vials, and Furniture Bottles of latest patterns.—Wide-mouth Jars, suitable for Pickles or Preserves, at the Old Stand Drug Store.

Nov. 19, 1847. WM. SHAW.

MYERS & BARNUM

HAVE received, and are now offering, at wholesale and retail, the largest and best assortment of HATS, CAPS, BONNETS,

Umbrellas & Walking Canes,

ever brought to this market. We continue at the old stand North side of Market Street, where may be found at all times good Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Moleskin, and Silk Hats, of the latest New York city style. Broadcloth, Silk Velvet, Oil Silk, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, and Glazed Lawn Caps, of the latest and most approved fashions. Youth's, Boy's, and Children's Caps, a large variety. Ladies Riding Caps. Gent's Smoking Caps. Infants' Caps of various qualities, patterns, and colors. Fine Silk, Ginghams and Cotton Umbrellas, and a good assortment of Walking Canes. We have also a large stock of

WOOL AND TARPAULIN HATS,

which we will sell by the case or dozen much lower than can be bought elsewhere.

Country Merchants supplied with goods in our line at New York jobbing prices.

Planters and others wishing cheap Hats or Caps for Negroes, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

N. B. Cash paid for Otter, Mink, Fox, Wild Cat, Raccoon, and Oppossum Skins.

November 19, 1847.

Carriage Manufactory.

THE subscriber having established himself near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery in this town, for the purpose of carrying on the

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS,

respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

☞Particular attention paid to repairing riding vehicles of every description.

GEORGE BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct 29, 1847—[7-12m

T. W. BROWN,

HAVING recently returned from the North, is now prepared to offer his friends and the public a very handsome assortment of goods in his line, and at very low prices.

Clocks and Watches Repaired as usual.

October 15, 1847.—[5-tf

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.

June 18, 1847 40-tf

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 '22-1y

NEW STORE.

South Side Market-Street, opposite the MARKET HOUSE.

THE subscribers are now opening their stock of DRY GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, which consists as follows:

Dry Goods.
Sattinets and Kerseys
Red and white Flannels
Mouslin deLanes
Calicoes [Checks
Bed Tick and Apron
Kentucky Jeans
Bed and Negro Blankets
Vestings, Shawls
Alpaccas, Irish Linen
Silk and cotton hdkfs.
Bleached and bro. Shirting
Ginghams and Cambrics
Hosiery, Comforts
Gurnsey shirts
Blea. and brown Drill
Linen and cotton Diaper

Groceries:
Fulton market Beef
Mess and prime Pork
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
Brown and Loaf Sugar
Crush'd and pulv'd do.
Java, Rio, and Laguira Coffee
Gunpowder, Hyson and Imperial Tea
Boxes and half boxes bro. Soap,
Tallow, Sperm and Adamantine Candles
Sup. Butter and Cheese
Lamp and Olive Oil
Dried Beef and Tongues
Pickles, Olives, Capers,
Tomato and Walnut Catsup
Pepper Sauce, Sardines
Sap Sago and Pine Apple Cheese
West India Preserves
Prunes, Figs, Raisins,
Currants, Sultana Raisins, (without seed.)
bbls and half bbls Flour
Pepper, Spice, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Starch, Indigo, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Tamarinds
Very superior Tobacco
Mrs. Miller's Scotch
Homony Beans. [Snuff,

Collins' and Simmons' Axes
Rim and stock Locks
Cupboard and trunk do
Till and Chest do
Board Axes
Drawing Knives
Coopers' Adzes
Do Crows and Vices
Dowelling Bitts
Shovel and Tongs
Knives and Forks
Pocket Knives
Sad Irons, Hinges,
Ball braces, Trace chains
Bellows, bed Cords
Coffee Mills, Nails
Iron and Britania spoons
Scrubbing brushes
Whitewash do
Shoe brushes & blacking
Rat and mouse traps
Match safes, Nests' weights
Brass Candlesticks
Wire covers,
Hand Saws.

Holloware.
Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Skillets, Furnaces, Andirons
A very superior Wafle Iron.

Liquors.
Cogniac Brandy
Port and Malaga Wine
Madeira & Malmsey do
N. E. Rum and Brandy
Do Whiskey.

Wood Ware.
Cedar and painted Tubs
Painted and varnished Keelers
Sugar boxes, Knife boxes
Flour buckets
Painted and varnished buckets
Brass & Iron bound do
Coaco Dippers
Towel Rollers, Rolling Pins
Butter prints, boot-jacks
Muddlers and Potato mashers

Hardware.
Hatchets and Hammers
Wood ladles and spoons.

And we have a great many articles that are too tedious to mention, but call and examine for yourselves. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

October 15, 1847—[5-y

Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

WM. WELLS.

Sept 17, 1847 1-3m

CARRIAGES &c.

Market Street, about 300 yards above the

Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most resonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, CHARIOTEES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WAGONS, &c.

All orders in the above line will be thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He also has on hand and continues to manufacture,

Harness, of every description; Saddles,; Bridles; Trunks, &c.

ISAAC WELLS.

Nov. 12, 1847

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of J. & E. Anderson was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th inst. All persons indebted to the firm will please call at the store of J. Anderson and settle their accounts.

JAMES ANDERSON,
EDWIN A. ANDERSON.

THE subscriber will continue the business at the old stand and will always keep on hand a large stok of Dry Goods Hard-ware, Iron, &c. which will be sold at low prices and on the most accommodating terms. A supply of new goods expected in a few days.

JAMES ANDERSON.

July 23, 1847—[45-tf

LIME.

A CARGO of Thomaston Lime, consisting of 12.00 casks, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Contractors and Builders.

Nov 12, 1847—[9-tf

NOTICE.

THE following Resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company on the 9th instant, and ordered to be printed—viz:

"*Resolved*, That the usefulness and efficiency of our Machine Shops require that the operations in them be confined to the Company's work alone—and that notice be given to the public that no Jobs will be received into the Shops after the 1st January next."

JAMES S. GREEN, *Sec'y*.

October 22, 1847.—[6tf

FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge for worms, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Pearl Sago, Bermuda and American Arrow Root, Russian Isinglass, (for jellies,) Tapioca; fresh supplies for sale

Nov 12.] by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

SALT—4000 bushels landing and for sale by

Dec. 24—15-tf] R. H. STANTON & Co.

SALT.—2500 bushels prime white Allum Salt. For sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.

TOUSEY'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT, or Master of Pain; a fresh supply just received and for sale by

Nov 12, LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, *by Late Arrivals from New York*,—A fresh supply of Childrens Cloth Caps, various patterns, something new and pretty.

Also, Gent's fashionable Bever and Moleskin Hats; 2 cases Medium Brim Beaver do. Please call and get a fine Hat and a genteel fit at

MYERS & BARNUM'S.

Dec 17.

FOR RENT.
THE HANOVER HOUSE,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber offers for rent that well known Hotel, the HANOVER HOUSE. The Hanover House is located in the most business part of Wilmington, and is acknowledged to be one of the best, if not the very best, stand in Wilmington for a Hotel. It is situated on the East side of Front Street, immediately opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, and within half a square of the Bank of the State. The Hanover House is a new fire-proof brick building, about 4 or 5 years old, and will always command a large share of public patronage. The subscriber is desirous of getting a COMPETENT man to take charge of the House. Should such a person take the House, the terms will be made reasonable TO HIM. For particulars apply to the subscriber, by letter or otherwise, at the Journal Office, Wilmington, N. C. DAVID FULTON.

October 22, 1847.

1 The Charleston Courier, Fayetteville Carolinian and Observer, Raleigh Standard and Register, Petersburg Republican, Newbern Republican, and Norfolk Beacon, will publish the above three times and forward accounts to the Journal Office.

LATE NEWS.

CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

ROCK SPRING HOTEL,

now opened under the superintendance of

—ALFRED ALDERMAN.—

Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed and painted*, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. Come and see

A. ALDERMAN.

October 22, 1847. 6-12m

BOARDING AND LODGING.

First door West of the Post-office,

MARKET-STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened that large and commodious brick building on Market street, next door to the Post-office, as a BOARDING HOUSE, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His terms will be moderate, and his table as good as the Market will afford. The subscriber, grateful for past favors, returns his thanks to those who patronized him at his former stand, and would respectfully solicit from them a continuance of their custom at his new establishment, on Market-street.

Nov. 12. [9-6m] PETER SMITH.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE and Lot on Chesnut Street, at present occupied by Samuel Berry, Esq. Possession given the 1st of October.

Apply to H. R. NIXON.

Sept 17, 1847—[1-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell a valuable plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about seven miles below Elizabethtown, containing between four hundred and fifty or five hundred acres. A large portion of it is as good lowlands as there is on the Cape Fear. There is a great quantity of Oak and Cypress Timber, convenient to the River. There is a two story dwelling house and an excellent well of water, on the premises, and also a first rate mill seat. Any person wishing to purchase a plantation would do well to call and examine for themselves, as I will sell a bargain and make payments easy. Enquire for CHAS. H. STEVENS,
Clinton, Sampson County, N. C.

Sept'r 10, 1847—[52-tf

For Sale.

THE FOUR STORY BRICK tenement, now occupied by Dr. Dickson, on the South side of Market street, together with the Office underneath, occupied by Thomas Miller, Esq.

ALSO, an unimproved Lot, in Quince's Alley.

Terms, 6 or 12 months credit, with approved securities. WM. D. COWAN.

June 25, 1847. 41-tf

STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE—at Strickland's Depot, on the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, for sale.

ALSO—210 acres Turpentine Land. Apply to Wm. A. GWYER.

[Oct. 29] Wilmington, N. C.

$200 Banter.

THE subscriber will run three or seven dogs on a Fox Trail, against Duplin and the adjoining county, for $200. This banter to be left open until the first day of February, 1848.

LEWIS S. HERRING.

Duplin county, Dec. 8, 1847. 13-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having at the present (Dec.,) Term 1847, of the Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, of New Hanover Co., qualified as Administrator of Mrs. Cathrine Buxton, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to those having demands against the same, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. P. MURPHY, Administrator.

Dec. 17, 1847 14-tf

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL Term of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of Causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in January next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, in such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not required to attend. By order.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clerk*.
Per L. H. MARSTELLER, *Dep'ty Clerk*

Nov 12, 1847—[9-11t

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that State's Day, for the trial of ordinary Misdemeanors in the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, has been changed from Thursday to Monday. Parties and witnesses interested will please take due notice thereof. By order.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clerk*.
Per L. H. MARSTELLER, *Dep'ty Clerk*.

Nov 12, 1847—[9-11t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST received,
Men's fine calf stitched Boots,
" " " Peg do.
" Kip Brogans, best quality,
Boys' do do
do Goat do
Men's calf do
Large lot Walking leather Shoes,
200 pair Ladies' fine Kid ties and Slips,
200 " " " " Buskins,
50 " " ½ Gaiters,
Misses' leather Shoes,
do Morocco do
Variety of Children Shoes.

The subscriber will be receiving Boots and Shoes every week from the best Northern Manufacturers, also Boots and Shoes, made to measure as usual and repairing done in the neatest style.

CHARLES GRAY.
At Punderford old Stand.

Sept 17, 1847 1-tf.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, at the store three doors North of the Custom House, a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES. Also a lot of HATS and SHOES, and a large assortment of Tin Ware.

L. MALLETT.

November 5, 1847—[8-tf

Spring and Summer Medicine.
Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient. The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR.
1,000 cures of Rheumatism;
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia;
2,500 cures of general debility, and want of nervous energy;
3,000 Female complaints and over;
7,000 cures of diseases of the blood, viz:

Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of consumption, Liver Complaint, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the New Jersey Legislature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:

Rahway, January 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

THE EDITOR.—John Jackson, Esq., Editor of the Rahway Republican, published the above certificate, and remarked in an editorial as follows:

The success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsaparilla appears to be of the most extraordinary character. We publish to-day two certificates in its behalf, one from Capt. McLean, of this town, and one from Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, a gentleman well known in Rahway.—Capt. McLean believes the medicine to have saved his life, and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong confidence in its efficacy. Intelligent men like these would no praise so strongly what they did not fully believe to deserve it.

SCROFULA CURED.—This certificate was handed in to Dr. Townsend's office this week, and conclusively prove that his Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation. Yours respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster street.

New York, March 1, 1847.

RHEUMATISM & THE PILES.

September 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: My wife has been for several years afflicted with rheumatism. She has tried many different remedies to obtain some relief, but all to no purpose. She was finally induced, by seeing your advertisement, to give your Sarsaparilla a trial. We procured some of it from your agent (Mr. Van Buskirk,) and it gives me pleasure to state that after using it she experienced great relief, and was in a very short time perfectly cured. I was also (together with a man in my employ) badly troubled with piles, and by using a small quantity of your Sarsaparilla, our complaint was completely cured. I consider it one of the best of medicines, and would advise all who are afflicted to give it a trial.

GARRIT CARRABRANT,
123 Market-st, Newark.

Clergymen and Physicians.—As well as thousands of others in all parts of the United States, are continually sending certificates and informing us of the benefits derived from Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Townsend—Sir: Some time since you requested my opinion of the virtues of your compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla; I am now prepared to give it. I have used it in my practice and prescribed it for the last few months, and must give it my decided preference over anything of the kind with which I am acquainted, both as to its medical virtues and the reasonable price at which you sell it. In scrofulous affections, cutaneous eruptions generally, dyspepsia, indigestion, costive habits, and liver complaints, I am much pleased with its effects. In these complaints, or any other where scrofula is indicated, I can with confidence recommend it to the patronage of the profession as a valuable auxiliary for removing diseases in some of its most troublesome forms, and to all, as a safe and valuable medicine.

Brooklyn, Nov. 21, 1846. BENJ. WEEKS, M. D.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: Having for some time past been afflicted with a pulmonary affection on my lungs, and a continual pain in my side, owing to evening exposure in travelling after preaching, and finding my disease to increase, with much difficulty of breathing and other alarming symptoms, I was advised by a clergyman, a friend of mine, to try your celebrated Sarsaparilla. I did so, and after taking two or three bottles I found myself relieved. My appetite has been restored. I find myself much stronger, and hope very soon to resume my usual duties. I have been so greatly benefitted by your excellent medicine, I feel it my duty to make known the facts for the benefit of others who may be laboring under the same difficulties that I have been for some time past. Yours, respectfully, SAM. WHITE,

Nov. 22, 1846.] Pastor of Baptist Church, Staten Island.

ALMOST A MIRACLE.

Read the following, and doubt if you can, that consumption cannot be cured. This is only one of the several hundred cases that Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured: Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 1840.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I was taken, a little over a year ago, with a severe cough and a pain in my side. It increased on me very fast, indeed. I was pronounced by physicians to have the quick consumption. I raised large quantities of bad matter, had night sweats, and sinking very fast: my doctor said he could do nothing for me. I went into the hospital in hope of being benefitted, but was pronounced there as incurable. I was now greatly distressed at the lungs and could hardly breathe; I soon became emaciated, and expected to die; was confined to my bed, and was obliged to have watches; indeed I cannot give you any description that would do justice to my case. I was supposed by my friends to be past recovery; I had tried a great number of remedies, and all seemed to be to no purpose. I read of some most extraordinary cures performed by your medicine, and to tell you the truth, I suspected there was some humbug in them. But I was induced to try it; I did so, and am very thankful I did. I cannot say that I am entirely well, but am so far recovered as to be about my business, and hope to be entirely well in a few weeks. My cough and pain in the side, and night sweats have left me, and raise but very little, and am fast gaining my usual strength. I felt it a duty to give you a statement of my case, to publish if you please.

PETER BROWN, 47 Little-street, Brooklyn.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhœa, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of the inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects upon the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offsprings.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short time it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, & recommending it to the public. M. D. MOORE, cor. of Grand

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.] and Lydius-st.

Dr. Townsend.—To all whom this may concern: This is to certify, that my wife used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla previous to her confinement, under the most alarming and delicate circumstances, being troubled with the dropsy, swelling of the feet, nervous affections, and very much debilitted. With my persuasion, and the recommendation of those who had used it, she was induced to try it, with little or no faith; and suffice it to say, the medicine had the happy and desired effect, not only in the hours of confinement, but after the expiration of one week of its use, the dropsy and nervous affection gave way to an astonishing degree, and her health is now better than it had been for a long time previous.

If this will be of any service to you, or any who doubts the success of the medicine, you are entirely welcome to it. I subscribe myself your most obedient and obliged servant, S. S. JAMESON.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. Pulling, M. D.; J. Wilson, M. D.; R. B. Briggs, M. D.; P. E. Elmendorf, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1845.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island: Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases the most beneficial results from your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds anything of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c &c. Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

Principal office, 126 Fulton-st., Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co, 8 State-st., Boston; Dr. Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second-st., Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, druggist, Baltimore; Duval & Co., Richmond; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Charter-st., New Orleans; and by principal druggists generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

☞For sale, wholesale and retail, by

WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

None genuine, unless put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. 38-12m

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

October 16, 1846

FRENCH COLOGNE—A small lot just received from Martinique, very superior; call soon as it sells fast.

Daily expected, 100 kegs White Lead.

Dec 17. WM. SHAW.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sendind their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpoenas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators
Juror's Tickets
Peace warrants
Constable's bonds
Notes of hand
Checks, Cape Fear Bank
do Branch Bank of the State
Notes, negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificates
Certificates of Justices attending Court
hipping Papers

Appeal Bonds
Marriage License
Guardian Bonds
Administrator's do
Military Ca Sas
Land Deeds
Negro Bonds
Warrants, Ca Sas
Ca Sa bonds
Bills Sale, Negro
Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

TO THE LADIES.
Dress Making.

MRS. C. M. PRICE respectfully informs the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity that she has procured the services of one of the most fashionable Dress Makers at the North, and she is now prepared to make up LADIES DRESSES in a neat and fashionable style.

She has just received the *Latest Fashions*, and she assures those Ladies who may wish to have their dresses made up in a fashionable and neat manner, that she will be pleased to receive their custom. She will spare no pains in endeavoring to give satisfaction to her customers, both as regards cheapness and neatness of her work.

☞*Residence, 4th Street, first door North of the Odd Fellow's School.*

October 15, 1847—[5

Merchant Tailoring.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors and respectfully soliciting a continuance of the same, would beg leave to call public attention to his splendid, new, and well assorted stock of GOODS, consisting of Black, Blue, and Brown French and English Cloths, superfine French and English Doeskin Cassimeres, a splendid assortment of Fancy Cassimeres, and Fancy Plaid Vestings, all of the *newest and most fashionable styles*. A large assortment of Gent's Shirts, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, and other articles too numerous to enumerate. A new style of Drawers, surpassing anything of the kind ever offered to the public in this market. A very superior article of "Saxe Gotha" Cloth, suitable for business coats and every day's wear. A very superior assortment of Cloaking, &c., &c.

Gentlemen in the Army, or Navy, or Militia officers who may favor the subscriber with their orders, will find them promptly attended to and well executed. He feels warranted in saying so, inasmuch as that after his experience in fitting out the N. C. Regiment and its officers, that he has no hesitation in promising entire satisfaction. Orders from any part of the State thankfully received and promptly attended to. CHAS. BARR.

N. B.—A good assortment of Ready made Clothing always on hand.

Oct. 15, 1847.

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. *All* persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation DROVERS.

W. T. J. VANN.

April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,

FIRST DOOR IN R. W. BROWN'S NEW BUILDINGS, ON FRONT STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;
Pilot and Beaver do.
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;
Blue, black and gray Sattinetts,
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,
Linseys and Kerseys,
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings,
Cravats and Scarfs;
White, Red, and Yellow Flannel, a large supply.
9 dozen Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Carpeting, a large supply;
Irish Linen & Lawns;

Superfine Bed Blankets;
Negro do
Horse do
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Table & bird eye Diapers;
8-4 brown damask do
8-4 damask Table Cloth;
Bleach'd & br'n Shirting;
30, 32, and 34 Scotch Ginghams;
Umbrellas;
A large supply of Looking Glasses;
Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain black Silk;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;
Plaid Tarton's do
Cashmere de Cosse;
do de Lane;
Muslin de Lane;
Bombazine, large supply;
French Robes;
do Habbits;
do Collars;
Worked Fronts;
Plain and plaid Alpaccas;
Silk Warp do
Large silk Shawls;
Superfine Thibet do;
Large Woolen Nett do;
Small do do do;
Large waffle do;
Black Merino do;
Ladies Hoods;
Childrens' do;
Fancy fall and winter prints;

Muslin Skirts;
Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Colored silk do
Silk and thread Buttons, for Ladies dresses;
Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
Linen Cambric Hdkfs;
Swiss Mull and Book Muslin;
Plaid & striped do
Jaconet and Cambric;
Ladies col'd Kid Gloves;
do do silk do
Ladies superfine Cashmere Hose;
do bl'k worsted do;
Children's worsted boots;
Bl'k, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
Misses' colored do;
Black & white English silk Hose;
do raw do

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices*.

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., October 1, 1847—3-y

ON HAND,

AND for sale by the subscribers, the following varieties of goods, all of which will be given in exchange for *cash, good paper, or country produce*, viz.: *Dry Goods of all descriptions, Domestic Wollens, &c., Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Gentlemen's and Ladies Shoes Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Nails, &c.* HOLLOW-WARE, Tin, Earthen, Glass and Stoneware. PLOUGHS; Corn Mills, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, &c.; together with a large assortment of GROCERIES; also Flour, Salt, Bacon, &c., with other articles too numerous to mention here.

KELLY & McCALEB.

Wilmington, Dec. 10th, 1847. 13-tf